MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JULY 1981

Iran

Bani-Sadr in France--Paris radio reported that an Iranian plane carrying former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr landed at Evreux airfield on the morning of 29 July. It said the French Foreign Ministry has granted the former president's request for political asylum on the express condition that he does not engage in any political activity on French soil. The radio later reported that Iran is seeking Bani-Sadr's extradition. Reporting on the former president's flight to France and the French Government's decision to grant him asylum, Tehran radio said Bani-Sadr has now joined the united front of the counterrevolution.

Tudeh Party Leader Interviewed--In an interview with AFP, Tudeh Party Secretary General Nureddin Kianuri said former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi should be "locked up together in a psychiatric hospital." He voiced the opinion that the Bani-Sadr-Rajavi alliance, aimed at forming a national resistance council to work against the Islamic fundamentalists, is doomed to failure. Kianuri affirmed that the Tudeh Party will support the Islamic Republic as long as it follows an anti-imperialist and antidespotic orientation and works for the benefit of the oppressed masses.

Sunni Clergyman Kidnapped--According to Tehran radio, Kurdish Democratic Party members kidnapped a Sunni clergymen near Baneh who had called on the people to participate in the recent elections.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that as a result of two series of guerrilla operations in the region opposite Nowsud and Marivan, Iranian soldiers destroyed one bridge and succeeded in cutting the Iraqi forces' communications and supply route to Tawilah and Biyarah. An Iranian Armed Forces communique, carried by the radio, claimed that an Iraqi aircraft was downed west of Hamidiyeh. It also asserted that 13 Iraqi tanks were destroyed in the Abadan-Khuninshahr region and that 10 others were badly damaged on the Abadan-Mahshahr-Darkhovin-As-Sulaymaniyah axis.

An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, transmitted by INA, said 540 Iranian soldiers lost their lives in a Susangerd battle, which also resulted in the destruction of 19 Iranian tanks and the downing of 3 helicopters. It claimed that one Iranian helicopter was shot down in the Abadan region and another in the Marivan region, and it asserted that Iranian aircraft that raided the Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq ports were intercepted by Iraqi ground resistance and forced to flee. According to INA, an Iraqi political commentator has described as a lie Iran's claim that all of its planes that raided the Dukan hydroelectric station on 19 July returned safely to base. The commentator asserted that one Iranian plane was shot down over Iranian territory opposite Qal'at Dizah and that another was downed in Iraq in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Israel has positioned approximately 35 vehicles in the hills of the western sector of the border strip and has deployed artillery and rocket batteries outside Al-Qawzah township. It added that Israeli gunboats have continued their movements along the Lebanese coast from Ra's an-Naqurah to the approaches of Ad-Damur. According to the radio, the joint forces have adopted measures to confront these new military developments. The Voice of Palestine claimed that Israeli planes overflew Beirut in violation of the cease-fire agreement.

Fatah Official Interviewed--In recorded remarks broadcast by the Voice of Palestine, Fatah Central Committee member Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil admitted that in the recent fighting the Palestinian side suffered approximately 2,500 casualties, the majority involving civilians, while Israeli losses were estimated at approximately 1,500. He predicted a second phase to the Israeli operations involving a large-scale attack from the land, sea and air.

Qaddumi Statement--The Voice of Palestine reported that in a statement to the FRG magazine STERN, PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi said Palestinian fedayeen operations will continue in Israel despite the recent cease-fire, adding that the PLO will never accept Israel nor allow it to live in peace. According to the radio, Qaddumi also asserted that if a real war breaks out, the Palestinians will choose to ally themselves with the Soviet Union because they prefer to be the Soviets' friends rather than the victims of the Israelis and the imperialists.

'Arafat-al-Asad meeting--Voice of Palestine radio reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a 4-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss the results of the recent war in southern Lebanon and current developments in the region.

Damascus Radio Commentary--In a commentary on the recent cease-fire agreement, Damascus radio said Israel has never seriously accepted the cease-fire but has used it to pave the way for a war of liquidation more violent and barbaric than the latest one. The radio asserted that Syria will never allow the aggression against Lebanon to continue or the war of attrition against the resistance to be resumed. It claimed that if Israel resumes its violations of Lebanese airspace, Syria will resume its confrontations with Israeli aircraft and will down them.

Libya

JANA, citing a TASS report, claimed that CIA Director William Casey and the White House have approved a plot to overthrow and eliminate Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi involving a propaganda campaign and sabotage operations. According to JANA, the details of the CIA plot were published in NEWSWEEK magazine.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHATTI INTERVIEWED ON FRENCH CONTACT, GULF WAR

JN281930 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 28 Jul

[Interview by correspondent Yusuf Dakkash with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, in the Elysee Palace in Paris on 28 July 1981--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, you have just met with the new French president, Francois Mitterrand. What are your impressions after this first meeting?

[Answer] It was necessary for me to meet with the new French president in view of the role that France may play regarding Islamic affairs in general and the Palestinian cause in particular. The visit was very fruitful. President Mitterrand warmly welcomed me and I sensed that he has a great concern over all Islamic affairs. The talks we held took place in frank and constructive atmosphere. I explained to him the Islamic stand on the big issues, those of Jerusalem, Palestine and Afghanistan. I told him that he personnally can play a big role in settling this issue given Israel's trust in him, what we expect from him and his commitment to the principles in which France believes. The French president said: My friendship with Israel does not mean that I am Israel's ally and that I antagonize those who antagonize Israel. No. This is something else. My friendship with the Arabs has no blemishes. There are no differences between me and the Arabs. Also, we have principles, a policy and interests. We take all this into consideration when adopting a policy.

However, we did not have sufficient time to enter into details. We agreed to meet again in order to review all these issues, their developments--particularly the development of the Palestinian cause--and to see how we can cooperate for peace, for friendship between France and the Islamic peoples and also for cooperation between France and Islamic countries.

I am happy to say that President Mitterrand is studying the importance of the Islamic Conference Organization and is giving it great attention. He is aware of the importance of the Islamic world and has frankly stated that he is ready to cooperate with these countries in the interest of everyone.

[Question] Perhaps his meeting with you, the first or second meeting with an Islamic Arab personality, denotes the importance President Mitterrand attaches to relations between France and the Islamic Conference Organization.

[Answer] This is true, because during the talks it became evident that he considers the Islamic Conference Organization as a serious organization and one which represents a certain force and has clear objectives and that by cooperating with it one will obtain positive results and not negative or chimeric results. That's why we agreed to meet many times and to meet for periods longer than this time in order to discuss all these issues. All of us are aware that France plays a leading role in Europe. It is very important for us to have a strong position in France so that we may benefit from this leading role.

[Question] All this will have another result because it will also influence the U.S. stand.

[Answer] Before my meeting with President Mitterrand I visited London and Washington and met with Lord Carrington and Haig. It became clear to me that if Islamic and Arab action continues in a serious manner in all these capitals, it will be possible for us to move the Palestinian cause to a new stage, a decisive stage. You are aware that the Palestinian cause had been frozen for the past 2 years because of the wait for the U.S. elections and the Israeli elections. I told this to everyone in Washington, London and Paris. I told them that the cause had been frozen for 2 years and that now we must seriously act on the bases of UN resolutions, justice and legal principles to which you had committed yourselves.

[Question] Your Excellency the Secretary General, the Iranian-Iraqi war is still continuing, unfortunately, and no mediation, including the Islamic one, has yet succeeded. Where has the Islamic mediation reached? What is the impact of the internal changes in Iran on the development of this conflict?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the Islamic mediation is continuing. The latest [words indistinct] with our brothers in Iran and Iraq would have led to the formation of committees to seek to discuss issues, end the fighting, secure the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces and search for the responsibility for this war and end it. These committees have not yet been formed, due to circumstances. The Islamic mediation committee will meet at the end of August, God willing, that is, 20-25 August, to form these committees and to resume its work.

Regarding the change of regime, I do not think that this change will pose any difficulty regarding the peace efforts. The new president, before becoming president, was a member of the Islamic Defense Council and we were in constant contact. He is studying this subject and discussing it with us. The negotiations with him will continue. Therefore, there is nothing new as far as we are concerned.

[Dakkash] Thank you, Your Excellency the Secretary General.

LEBANESE NATIONALISTS' STATEMENT ON KHADDAM TALKS

NC290842 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The [Lebanese] National Movement announced yesterday that the achievement of an integral political solution to the Lebanese crisis demands the continuation of the efforts to end Israeli penetration of the areas under Phalangist domination. This was contained in a statement issued by the Executive Secretariat General of the Central Political Council of the National Movement after the return of its delegation--composed of Muhsin Ibrahim, George Hawi, Samir Sabbagh, Jamal Fakhuri, and 'Abdallah al-Amin--from Damascus at the conclusion of a 1-day visit. During the visit the delegation members met with Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. During this visit the two sides discussed the position which must be taken on the recent developments in the wake of the Israeli aggressions and the meetings of the Arab followup committee in Beirut.

The statement said: During this meeting the two sides undertook a general review of the developments in Lebanon in the wake of the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression and in the light of the outcome of the recent meeting of the Arab followup committee in B'abda. There was agreement in views on the need for a unified national and pan-Arab confrontation of the Zionist enemy and his imperialist ally on the basis of the strengthening and consolidation of the Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian National alliance. There was also agreement in views on the need to continue the efforts to achieve an integral political solution to the crisis, which has been pending because of the nonsettlement of the question of collaboration with Israel, through the issuance of explicit public statements by the Phalangist Party, the Lebanese Front and the Lebanese forces announcing the severance of the existing relationship between these parties and the Zionist enemy, and then translating this position into tangible measures. If the termination of the present Israeli political, military and security penetration of the areas under Phalangist domination is ascertained, it would become possible to open the file on the national accord and the political solution in a serious manner.

At the end of the meeting between the National Movement delegation and Minister Khaddam it was agreed to continue the contacts and consultations to coordinate the joint moves on the Lebanese and Arab levels.

QADDUMI SAYS FEDAYEEN OPERATIONS TO CONTINUE

JN281639 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] In a statement to the West German magazine STERN, Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has asserted that the Palestinian fedayeen will continue military operations in the occupied land. He added: We will never allow Israel to live in peace. Every Israeli should fully understand that he is a legitimate target of fedayeen fire inside the occupied homeland.

Brother Abu al-Lutf asserted that it was Israel which began the aggression and that it is responsible for the victims which fell on both sides.

Concluding his statement to STERN, Brother Abu al-Lutf said: The Palestinians will be ready in the future to negotiate a solution to the Middle East crisis within the framework of an international conference on the condition that Israel withdraws from the territories occupied in 1967.

Brother Abu al-Lutf stressed that if a real war breaks out, the Palestinians will choose to ally themselves with the Soviet Union because they prefer to be the Soviets' friends rather than the victims of Zionist occupiers and imperialists.

FATAH'S SAYIL COMMENTS ON RECENT FIGHTING

NC281636 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Today we have an interview with Abu al-Walid [Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil], Fatah Central Committee member and head of the military operations room, in which he explains the military situation in the south:

[Begin recording] I think the Israeli military operation which took place in the last week and the continued 2 weeks fighting started on the 10th of July--this was a phased operation. A phased one which was executed in the last week. I believe the objective of this operation was to impose heavy losses on our forces and also on the civilians, the Palestinian refugee camps and the Lebanese villages and cities. The aim of this is to make a gap and to separate the civilians from the Palestinian revolution and to stop the support which the revolution usually and continually receives from the people of Lebanon and Palestinian people.

I admit that we suffered casualties on our side, which I can estimate the casualties at about 2,517 casualties. The casualties which we suffered on our side--the majority of these casualties were civilians. I believe most of the world correspondents, they saw by eyewitness the casualties, that the majority of them were civilians, children, women, men and, also, we suffered casualties in the buildings and in the installations. But also we imposed heavy casualties on the Israeli side, which I can estimate them about 1,500 casualties, besides the movement of the settlers in the northern of Palestine to the south, which were estimated according to their reports at about 15,000 people.

At the end of this battle I can say that the steadfastness and the brave fighting of our fighters and the joint forces raised the morale among the fighters and among the Lebanese people and among the Palestinian people. Of course, the ratio of firepower between us and the Israeli army is not comparable, and the ratio--I can say it is 1 to 30 to their favor. But, to bridge this gap we used our own tactics in concentrating our fire in the correct place and time, which I believe it was the best and the right tactic against the enemy.

Maybe this is the first time the Israeli are obliged to move their people or their settlers to other places inside the occupied land. And also, it is the first time that the Israelis used to ask for a cease-fire: This is for the first time during the whole Arab-Israeli struggle.

We have full confidence in our fighters and in our people. We have to wait for the Israeli second phase of their operation, which in my opinion will be directed again against the civilians, against our refugee camps, against the Lebanese villages, cities and towns. It will be a large-scale attack, a land attack using also the sea by their marines and also using airborne operations, which in military I can call it a linkup operation. The Israeli think that by doing so--such a large-scale operation--they can drive the Palestinians out of the south, pushing away the whole Palestinian equipment, especially the long-range equipment away from the border so the settlers will be safe. But, as I said, we are determined to hold fast and to fight and continue our struggle until victory. [end recording]

AS-SAFIR REPORTS 'ARAFAT 25 JUL PRESS CONFERENCE

PM281408 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 26 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed report: "'Arafat: We Respect Cease-Fire Decision but There Can Be No Peace Without Us; We Hope War Will Be Incentive To Change in White House Mentality"]

[Excerpts] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was stressed the Palestinian resistance's respect for the cease-fire as long as it is not under attack. He said: "The cease-fire does not mean peace in Middle East, because there can be no peace without a just and lasting solution taking fully into consideration the Palestinian People's rights."

'Arafat said this at a press conference he held yesterday in the hall of the Fatah Movement Revolution Council in Beirut.

'Arafat was asked: "Do you believe that the developments that have occurred will prompt a change in the U.S. administration's ideas regarding the PLO?" He replied: "I do not think so, but I hope that they will be a turning point. The U.S. administration and Israel imagined that with such tremendous military power they could liquidate the PLO and the Palestinian revolution, but it became clear to them during the 15 days that the Palestinian forces and the Lebanese progressive forces were fighting alone against this Israeli-U.S. onslaught. [sentence as published] I would emphasize that it was an American [onslaught] because the planes that struck at civilians in Beirut, Sidon, An-Nabatiyyah, Hasbayya and throughout the south were American planes and the arms that were used in the Israel attacks were American and were used on an American decision. All the bombs and military equipment were American and even the banned weapons, such as fragmentation bombs and gas bombs, are U.S.-made."

He said: "We hope that this will be an incentive for a change in the mentality of those in the White House."

Asked why the PLO criticized the Ottawa summit and what are the PLO's objections to it, 'Arafat said: "We were expecting them to approve our plans. We have plans on which we insist and which we have often emphasized. We affirm that the Arab nation has the right to resort to any means it deems necessary to defend its rights. We recall how former President Carter used even the olympic games in the matter of Afghanistan in order to achieve his objectives. Why should we Arabs hesitate to use our own means, which are numerous, including oil, petrodollars, our strategic position, our cash assets and our relations. I believe that we must stress the need to follow this course."

He added: "We all recall that the Ottawa summit made no mention of the Palestine problem as the crux of the Middle East problem. How can they search for peace and achieve a settlement if they ignore this fact? I was astonished to see them searching for peace in the Middle East yet circumventing the Palestinian reality."

Saudi Efforts

'Arafat was asked: "Why did you accept the cease-fire?" He replied: "Certainly because of the UN efforts. A few days ago I met with UNIFIL Commander Gen William Callaghan, who handed me a request to this effect from the UN secretary general. We are also aware that efforts were made by certain Arab countries seeking to help us."

He added: "Saudi Arabia has made an effort in this regard. Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon 'Ali ash-Sha'ir told me during my meeting with him the day before yesterday about the efforts which King Khalid made regarding the cease-fire with U.S. envoy to the area Philip Habib.

In the South

On the other hand, last night 'Arafat made an inspection tour of forward positions in the south and inaugurated a computer training session for artillery officers of the joint forces. The ceremony was attended by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Abu Musa, members of the Fatah Movement Central Committee, and commander of the joint forces in the south Al-Haj Isma'il.

'Arafat addressed a greetings message to the joint forces in which he said: "You have fought the Palestinian Ramadan war with great efficiency so that you could regain for the Arab nation its rights and dignity.

"We have together steered the ship of revolution through a difficult strait. We have survived the scorching fire by which the enemies set great store, thinking that it would be the last blow in their abortive war against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese and Palestinian people and against our Arab nation as well."

He continued: "If the conspirators thought that by controlling As-Sadat's regime and as a result of the fall of the Egyptian bastion they controlled the area, you, brothers, have reason to be proud that with your limited military, human, and material resources you have reopened the dossier of the Palestinian-Israeli war, which will, God willing, be a blessed and glorious start to the restoration of our nation's rights, dignity and position among the world nations.

"You have been able to humiliate Zionist arrogance and haughtiness, which would not have reached this degree of bloodiness, terror, barbarism and wantonness if it were not for the vast U.S. arsenal that has been put at the disposal of this crazy and adventurist military clique that has no scruples about using these arms against our unarmed women and old people, thereby reaching the peak of international systematic terror in our modern age."

'Arafat wondered: "Is there any more terrible and dangerous terror than sending U.S. warplanes to unload their bombs over civilian communities in Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, An-Nabatiyyah, Hasbayya and elsewhere?"

He added: "What justification do the supporters of the Zionist military establishment have for their silence over these crimes, for supporting the perpetrators of these crimes and for providing them with the propaganda, diplomatic and political backing to justify these crimes, and even for planning and participating with them in the carrying out of these crimes?"

'Arafat continued: "People with any conscience must realize how far submission to the policy of terror has gone and how wide the gulf has become between the people of the civilized world, with their ethics and humane traditions, and the U.S. administration, the defender of official and systematic terror and its actual leader in this era."

'Arafat said: "If the United States is trying to falsify the facts, create illusions of peace and stability and circumvent Palestinian rights, I would say with confidence and a sense of responsibility that it is placing the area over a powder keg. The consequences of this will endanger not only our area but also world peace and security."

'ARAFAT, DELEGATION MEET WITH AL-ASAD 28 JUL

JN281934 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] This afternoon Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The meeting, which lasted about 4 hours, was attended by Palestine National Assembly Speaker Brother Khalid al-Fahum and Brothers Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Muhammad Khalifah, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi and Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, members of the PLO Executive Committee. It was also attended by Brother Abu Mahir, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

The meeting dealt with a discussion of the results of the recent war in southern Lebanon between the Palestinian revolution and the Zionist enemy. The discussion also dealt with current developments in the region on the domestic, Arab and international levels, including the importance of formulating a strong and steadfast Arab stand in confronting the Zionist and imperialist forces against our people and nation and the means to achieve this end. The discussion also dealt with Palestinian-Syrian relations. It was agreed that coordination and joint action in all fields would be continued. Viewpoints were identical on all issues. A spirit of brotherhood and joint responsibility prevailed during the meeting.

'ARAFAT, JIBRIL 'REAFFIRM' CEASE-FIRE DECISION

NC281555 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Yesterday evening PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with the secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC], Ahmad Jibril. The meeting took place in the Central Political Council headquarters of the Lebanese National Movement. Also present was the executive secretary general of the national movement, Muhsin Ibrahim.

Discussions centered on the latest developments in the Lebanese arena and during the meeting the cease-fire decision issued by the Lebanese-Palestinian joint command was reaffirmed. The meeting was characterized by the frank atmosphere in which events in Lebanon were discussed as well as the importance of the unified stand within Palestinian ranks. The necessity for abiding by all decisions taken by the Palestinian and joint commands was reaffirmed to safeguard the interests of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian and Lebanese people. Following the meeting, Muhsin Ibrahim stated that the meeting was a continuation of yesterday's meeting of the Palestinian revolution. He also said: The unified Palestinian stand was confirmed on the political and military levels to confront the Zionist plans.

PALESTINIAN SOURCE ANNOUNCES ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

JN281818 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1805 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 28 Jul (SANA)--A responsible source in the Palestinian resistance command has announced that Israel has been violating the cease-fire agreement in southern Lebanon since the first day of the declaration of the agreement. The source added that the Israeli violations are not limited only to the shelling of towns in various parts of southern Lebanon, but also extended to naval activities all along the southern Lebanese coast and Israeli overflights in the region.

In this regard, the source referred to the statement made by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday in which he said that Israeli planes will continue to overfly the south. The source affirmed that the resistance command considers Israeli flights over the south to be a violation of the cease-fire.

PLO MOSCOW OFFICE TO BE ELEVATED TO EMBASSY

JN290857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0832 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul (INA)--Knowledgeable Palestinian sources today told the INA corespondent here that the Soviet Government has agreed to grant the PLO office in Moscow the status of an embassy. The sources said that under this status, the PLO office director will be named ambassador extraordinary of the state of occupied Palestine in the Soviet Union. The status of diplomats will also be bestowed upon the embassy staffers. In accordance with this step, the PLO office's contacts will take place with the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries at the Foreign Ministry similar to other foreign embassies in Moscow.

These sources pointed out that the Soviet Union will officially take this step in October when a PLO delegation visits the Soviet Union. The Palestinian sources describe this Soviet position not as a protocol measure but as a qualitative upgrading in Soviet-Palestinian relations.

VOP REPORTS ISRAELI MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN LEBANON

NC281400 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The South--Arrivals from the occupied border zone have reported that Israel has concentrated around 35 vehicles and tracked vehicles in the hills of the western sector overlooking the villages of Shihin, (Al-Isfin) and (Samra). It also deployed artillery and rocket batteries outside the township of Al-Qawzah.

Meanwhile, Israeli gunboats have continued their movements along the Lebanese coast from Ra's an-Naqurah to the approaches of Ad-Damur.

On their part, the joint forces have adopted measures to confront the new military developments in the south.

PALESTINIANS PLANT BOMB IN BEERSHEBA STATION

NC281325 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Occupied Palestine--At dawn today, Tuesday, a special group of our revolutionaries planted a time bomb inside a military transport station in Beersheba. This morning, while the station was crowded with dozens of enemy soldiers on leave, the bomb was discovered and the station evacuated.

The military spokesman of the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has said that the Zionist explosives expert detonated the bomb in its place after he failed to defuse it. Consequently the station suffered material losses and a military transport vehicle was damaged.

The Zionist security authorities launched a campaign of arrests and dozens of Palestinian citizens were arrested on suspicion.

AS-SADAT 23 JUL REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

NC281135 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2027 GMT 27 Jul 81

[President Anwar as-Sadat's speech to the Alexandria University teaching staff on the 29th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution--live in linkup with other Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, my sons and daughters: We were unable to meet, as usual, last year due to the death of the shah of Iran on this day last year.

This year our meeting coincides with several events which I would like to put before you with all the sincerity and frankness that we are accustomed to. On 26 Ramadan, that is Laylat al-Qadr [the night in which the Koran was revealed] of 1942, that is about 39 years ago, I was under suspension in the armed forces--suspension in the armed forces means arrest or imprisonment. I was under suspension for over 1 month before Laylat al-Qadr. However, on 26 Ramadan 1942, immediately after sunset, the chief of staff of Cairo's branch came with an official detachment of soldiers to the officers mess where I was held to convey a royal decree to me. The royal decree discharged me from the armed forces. After stripping me of my rank, the political chief of police asked me to accompany him to the aliens' prison. In less than an hour I was discharged from the armed forces and put in the aliens' prison. That was on Laylat al-Qadr 1942.

I recall this today for it may have some significance. That day was the start of my real suffering because I entered the aliens' prison, followed by several years of detention, my escape from detention, and my return to prison, accused in the case of the assassination of Amin 'Uthman. That was the beginning of my real suffering.

When I recall this and compare it with today, that is, after 39 years, I have certain feelings. I might not have had the same feelings on that day when they informed me, while I was fasting, of the decision to discharge me and put me in the aliens' prison. Definitely I was unable to define my real feelings when the decision was read to me although I was aware of the course I had chosen for myself and of this being a normal matter. However, after sunset in the aliens' prison and after I broke my fast, I started to think as a man with all the feelings of a 23-year-old youth whose future was over; that is, I would have to search for another livelihood. I did not spend more than 4 years in the armed forces. What was more painful was the fact that I was not notified that I would be tried, or that I would be detained or what my future would be. After breaking my fast that day, my feelings were those of a human being who had to live through the first real suffering: What was my future? I was not notified of anything else except that I was put in the aliens' prison. Was I going to be tried, to be detained, when would I be released? Even after my release, how would I begin a new life and a new job, because the previous work I had been trained for was an officer in the armed forces, and I had been terminated on the evening of 26 Ramadan 1942.

In fact, I lived through moments of hard suffering on that day. Today, 26 Ramadan 1981, in comparing what I was then and what I am today, I thank God alone, and I convey all my affection, thanks and gratitude to our noble Egyptian people who accompanied me and illuminated my course so that I have done the work I wanted to do. Perhaps it was a moment of suffering so that the pain accompanying my suffering may further increase my feelings toward working for Egypt. Laylat al-Qadr on 26 Ramadan 1942 was the starting point. That was one historical fact.

The other historical fact was on 27 July last year. We were unable to meet here, as usual, to mark the occasion and return to Alexandria University its credit and declare our gratitude to this university, which was the first to support the 23 July Revolution, as the university director has said and as you heard me saying before.

At the time the university was known as Faruq I University and the king was in Alexandria. The first cable of support we received was from the Alexandria University on the morning of 23 July. On that day the old politicians were trying to turn to their books and some of them believed that the matter was a passing cloud and went to the king to sign their names in the register.

On 27 July last year, the shah of Iran died. I put that event at the same level as the history of 26 Ramadan 1942; that is, the beginning of my suffering, as I told you. However, it was obvious later that as human beings our concept and vision of the future was limited. I would have never believed any person on 26 Ramadan 1942, after I broke my fast while in cell No. 6 in the aliens' prison, that this was the start of a phase of a long struggle that would make me happy, and it was in fact the beginning of a test so that the Almighty God may later grant his blessing, inasmuch as this man could endure the sufferings. I would not have believed any person telling me that 29 years later I would shoulder the premier responsibility here in Egypt.

The other historical fact was on 27 July last year when the shah of Iran died, I put this at the same level of the great event of 26 Ramadan 1942. On this day the shah of Iran died after a long story of suffering. All the world states and powers, even those who used to benefit from him and to whom he was sincere, had shunned him. The man, God have mercy on him, was a true person to those who knew him well. All but Egypt shunned him.

On this day last year I went to meet with the shah's family and to announce to the whole world the death of the shah of Iran and to declare that Egypt, which welcomed him, will also bid him farewell. That was in answer to a question posed by foreign correspondents as to whether Egypt would invite official delegations to attend the shah's funeral. I replied: No. We had welcomed the shah of Iran and we would bid him farewell. We were not asking anyone to come unless he wanted to.

I regard this event as a historical one not only in my life, but also in the lives of all the Egyptian people. Once again, I convey my affection and gratitude to every person in Egypt. On 27 July, and then 2 days later on 29 July, the day of the funeral, all the people of Egypt splendidly manifested their cultural values, noble nature and love.

When I spoke to the people later, I said--and I meant what I said--that if that event was the only achievement I made during my term as president, I would retire happily.

The whole world appreciated the Egyptian people's stand on 27 and 29 July. During my visits to Europe and the United States, during my visit to the European Parliament and also during visits by officials from Europe and the United States to Egypt, everybody expressed appreciation of Egypt's stand, which reflected ethics.

The shah of Iran was always beset by troubles, which made the whole world disavow him, even those he did favors for. Only the Egyptian people received him, took care of him and bade him farewell. In all these three stages, the Egyptian people were showing their true ideals. As I told you, the shah of Iran stood by the side of Egypt in crucial moments. From now until doomsday, the whole world will continue to remember the Egyptian people's stand. At a time when the whole world disavowed the shah, the Egyptian people received him, honored him and bade him farewell. Nothing of this sort takes place in the world except if there is personal and material benefit. This is the criterion in the world where material benefit is above anything else.

What material benefit could the Egyptian people have obtained from the shah of Iran? Nothing! He was always beset by troubles. However, the Egyptian people adopted this stand, thus expressing their nobility, heritage and history.

Let us not count some voices that opposed this because it is natural that in every people there are some deviationists. We think that they can be counted on the fingers of your hands. However, all the Egyptian people, with their nobility and heritage, have taught the world a lesson. The world will forever remember that the Egyptian people are people of ideals and not of interests, and that they are a civilized, hospitable, noble and kind people. These are the qualities of our people.

I will not forget this history. As I later told the people, if this achievement was the only achievement I had during my life as president, I would retire happily. Precisely as I felt and predicted, the whole world has recorded for Egypt a stand which will not be forgotten until doomsday. This is the second event, that is, what happened on 27 and 29 July last year.

There is a third event. As the university president has said, we are meeting today to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the 23 July revolution and the departure of the king from Egypt. There is another event, which is the 25th anniversary of the nationalization of the Suez Canal on 26 July 1956.

I participated in the events that took place 29 years ago. I went to Mustafa Pasha Barracks on 25 July. At 0900 on 26 July, we handed the prime minister the ultimatum to the king that he should abdicate and leave Alexandria at 1800 on the same day. The king accepted the ultimatum and signed his abdication.

I told you the story of the British charge d'affaires who visited me in Mustafa Pasha barracks. Maj Gen Najib, Jamal Salim, may God bless his soul, and Zakariyah Muhyi ad-Din were present. The charge d'affaires asked us to preserve the Muhammad 'Ali Dynasty's right to the throne. He also asked that a curfew be imposed to protect the lives of the foreigners. You heard what my reply was to him. From that moment the illusion that Egypt was a satellite state of a colonizing power, which was Britain, ended forever.

The second decision was the nationalization of the Suez Canal 25 years ago on this same day and in this same city, Alexandria. The first meeting in Mustafa Pasha Barracks was an expression of the fact that the age of custodianship and tutelage of Egypt in which the old politicians were living was over forever.

Jamal's decision on 26 July 1956 meant and still means that even if the challenge comes from a big power we must answer it. the challenge came from the then U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and it was about the building of the High Dam. U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, who engineered the policy of containment and pacts, wanted to finish Egypt once and for all with one blow. On 19 July 1956 he declared that the United States refused to finance the building of the High Dam because the Egyptian economy could not stand such a project. Dulles' statement meant that Egypt was bankrupt but that if the Egyptian people abandoned 'Abd an-Nasir and the revolution, the United States might have a second opinion about financing the project.

What did Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's decision on 26 July 1956 in Al-Manshiyah Square here in Alexandria mean? It meant that even if the strongest and richest country in the world decided to challenge Egypt, not only by military action but also by merely issuing a statement challenging and attacking Egypt, which after 23 July 1952 had become fully sovereign and free, Egypt would answer that challenge. That was the meaning of 'Abd an-Nasir's decision. This principle applies up to this day.

There was a similar situation in the 1970's when Nixon met with Brezhnev in Moscow in May 1972 and the first statement on detente was issued in which the two superpowers said that, with regard to the Middle East: We advise military relaxation, military relaxation.

This was the first statement on detente issued in the wake of Nixon's visit to Moscow. The statement was issued at the beginning of the era of detente between the two superpowers. This matter affected Egypt. This statement was issued in 1972 while I was president of Egypt. One and a half months later, I issued my order, expelling 17,000 Soviet experts within a week. This was done.

Then I made my decision at the beginning of 1973 to prepare for the crossing battle. At the beginning of January, I began the first stages of the plan. This was a time when the United States, on one side, the Soviet Union on another, Europe and regrettably also elements in Egypt--the communists at the universities and reactionary elements which wanted to settle accounts--were all in one current, casting doubts on the possibility of the battle. In this skepticism they reached more than treason. Nevertheless, this was no reason for me to go back to the emergency measures or to violate the supremacy of the law, although they deserved it and even more, because what they said was written--that is, proven against them--in the press both here at home and abroad. I did not do that because they were mere bubbles, like those today. The popular base was sound, 99.9 percent, even until today.

My next decision in 1973 was the crossing battle, not for Egypt alone but for the whole Arab nation so it could regain its dignity, to regain the confidence of the world in it, to regain our confidence in ourselves. This is Egypt. All these decisions testify to Egypt's standing.

When I speak about the Arab stand today, I have a right to remind them that after it has been proven to them after 3 years that all that they did was to plow in the sea and that the Arab nation has been torn apart more than at any other time before--it has been proven to them that they can do nothing without Egypt and that Egypt without them can do everything. I have a right to remind of this. Why? Because one of the things they asked in Baghdad was how could As-Sadat embark on his peace move without consulting the Arab nation. To have me consult the boy Al-Qadhdhafi; consult Hafiz al-Asad; consult those of South Yemen, the Soviet base, who sold their religion and everything else; consult Algeria and all those. To have me go to them and tell them; By God, I want to do so and so. They may either have approved or disapproved, in Baghdad they asked: Why didn't he tell us?

I think that we have a right today to say that...something strange.... [sentence left incomplete] When 'Abd an-Nasir nationalized the Suez Canal, it was a blow. This date has become not only part of Egypt's history, but part of the history of the entire Third World. The nationalization showed how a small country called Egypt struck two big empires which at that time had just come out victorious in World War II in the most important location of imperialism, and told them: No vestiges of imperialism can remain on my territory. It was a small state and we did not have the power to confront all of them. But we did it. We regained ownership of our canal. We regained our dignity. We built our High Dam from the revenue of this canal.

After the attack on Egypt in 1956, the Arab summit conference convened in Beirut under the chairmanship of Camille Sham'un. Who was there? Camille Sham'un--the conference met under the chairmanship of Camille Sham'un because he was the president of Lebanon at that time--Nuri as-Sa'id, 'Abd al-Ilah and King Husayn. These are the ones who met there. They, too, said the same thing. They asked: Why didn't 'Abd an-Nasir tell us? As if 'Abd an-Nasir had to get the permission of Nuri as-Sa'id to nationalize the Suez Canal-- this Nuri, who was having dinner with British Prime Minister Eden at the prime minister's residence. The news of the nationalization of the Suez Canal reached Eden while he was giving a dinner banquet for King Faysal of Iraq and Nuri as-Sa'id at 10 Downing Street. The news reached him and the glass he was holding fell to the floor. Nuri as-Sa'id asked him: What is the matter? He told him: 'Abd an-Nasir has nationalized the canal.

Nuri as-Sa'id told him: Beware. Don't leave 'Abd an-Nasir alone this time. This is one of those who met at the Beirut summit who said that 'Abd an-Nasir should have asked the permission of the Arabs, so that Nuri as-Sa'id--the one who told Eden such things--could immediately go and inform Eden.

I think that I have a right today to say that Egypt's position has always been the place of decisionmaking. When they formed the Arab League in 1945 they met here in Alexandria to draw up the charter. But in order to launch the Arab league the Arab kings and presidents came to Faruq in Anshas. Why? Because the head of Egypt at that time was Faruq. Not because of Faruq himself, but because he was the head of Egypt. This is established history. The Arab League was launched from Anshas by Faruq. Then came the decision to nationalize the Suez Canal. The nationalization of the Suez Canal, which has become part of the history of the Third World and the history of liberation, was done by Egypt, by 'Abd an-Nasir. The October war decision was made by Egypt. This is because no one but Egypt can make this decision. The same applies to the peace decision. Just as the war decision was made in October, likewise the peace decision was made in 1977. Egypt is the leader, Egypt is the only country that can make the decision.

We have a right to say this today after these 3 years. After it has become apparent to our Arab brothers that after 3 years of trying to isolate, starve and pursue Egypt in international forums--after all this and 3 years it has become apparent to them that they are plowing in the sea. Egypt is stronger than it was 3 years ago.

Economically, you have heard me say--it is sufficient to give you a simple example--that in 1972 the World Bank, at the request of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, was considering declaring Egypt bankrupt because Egypt was not repaying its debts. This was in 1972. I also told you how McNamara, the director of the World Bank, who was truly a friend and a human and who knew our situation, asked me to find $1 million and send it to him. I spent 1 week looking for $1 million in 1972. I sent the money to him. He then cancelled the claim for the bankruptcy of Egypt.

I took a week in Egypt to collect $1 million. These days all of you have heard and know this. Thank God, following its development and the first stage that I inaugurated last December, our canal this year will provide us with $1.2 billion. In 1972, we were looking for $1 million. The Suez Canal's revenue this year will total $1.2 billion and our oil revenue will total billions--not 1 billion, billions. [applause] Perhaps this will be clear to them. Politically, these days Egypt has status. In any political action by any country of the world, either big or small, they must take Egypt into consideration. We are not imposing ourselves on anyone or committing aggression against any country. Never. Egypt has occupied its place completely.

Next week, God willing, I will leave for the United States for talks with President Reagan. I must put this issue to you. I am going to meet President Reagan for talks on relations between the United States and Egypt and and on autonomy, which is the second part of the Camp David agreements, on security in our area here and, on the suspect moves around us aimed at isolating us. These are not Arab attempts--the Arabs are over and now know their size and where they have reached. I am speaking of the Soviet Union and its moves in the area around us. A short time ago, a landing operation took place in Syria. They conducted a joint maneuver and landing operation because the Soviet Union wants to say that it is maintaining the seat of Hafiz al-Asad. [applause] The Soviet Union is very sad because of the issue of the Lawyers Association Council here. The Soviet Union is very sad because there is no democracy in Egypt, but that there is democracy in the Soviet Union. I am going to Reagan for all of this.

I have had several meetings with President Ja'far Numayri. In fact, his visit this month, which ended today, was one of the landmarks of the new path for a complete understanding of our responsibility as an Arab nation. We discussed everything between Egypt and Sudan. The Arab area, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the moves taking place in the area around us. It pleases me to announce to you that we reached complete agreement and understanding on the issues we discussed. There are even several other things. God willing, during my visit to the United States, I will continue my discussions there, and then I will notify our brother President Numayri.

I am going to Reagan not because Egypt wants U.S. protection. I hope that those who try to distort these matters to our youth stop this because they will also plow in the sea. I have repeatedly announced--the last time I said this was to the armed forces on 5 June--that we do not want anyone to fight our battle for us. We need arms. Why? Because Egypt's battle will be fought by the sons of Egypt and not U.S. soldiers--or Soviet soldiers when we had had relations with the Soviets. The Soviets remember that in the four times I visited Moscow, the first word I said in 1971 and 1972 was that Egypt did not want any Soviet soldiers to fight its battle. I said the same to the Americans. We do not want any U.S. soldiers to fight our battle. Moreover, with the Soviets, I coupled this with implementation; some 17,000 Soviet military experts who were here departed in 1972, that is, 1 year and several weeks before the start of the October war, so that no one would have any suspicion that anyone was fighting our battle. It is the same thing. We will not change. The Soviets know this, and so do the Americans.

However, what I want to tell you about concerning my visit is that the visit is coming at a time that is really full of changes. Let us take the Arab area. There is a civil war in Syria that has been going on for 2 years. The Soviet Union has begun to work on landing operations at Hafiz al-Asad's request in order to safeguard Al-Asad's seat of power. At the same time, it wants to return through the window after Egypt expelled it out the door. The Soviet Union, all of Europe and America know that the departure of the Soviet Union from Egypt meant its departure from the area. It should not tire itself, because after this whatever it does in Syria, in South Yemen or Libya will not be based on anything at all. It will be based on a vacuum and air. It must defend the ruler there against his people.

The Soviets know this about me. The Americans know this about me, but, as I have told you, the area is full of changes. There is a civil war going on in Syria. Yesterday you heard Al-Asad himself announce that assassinations are being carried out. More than this, the Syrian Army, which is supposed to be defending the Syrian people, has, in compliance with Al-Asad's orders, been shelling Aleppo, Homs and Hamah from tanks and with artillery. This would not have taken place had the tanks, guns and the leaders not been 'Alawites.

Iraq has entered into a battle with Iran that will never end. Libya and the Polisario; Libya and Chad; South Yemen and the bases; Afghanistan.

Now on the latest developments in the Iranian revolution. Every day--as we all read and according to what they themselves announce--there are wholesale executions every day. Everything is in a state of utter confusion. The pilot who sought refuge with us recently has been speaking about a really sad picture concerning what is happening to the people of Iran. It is really very sad. We had predicted and had said all this. I addressed my brothers, the heads of the Islamic states, and told them that when Khomeyni claims that he is ruling according to Islam, we should tell him no, keep your place. This is not Islam. It is revenge and all the degraded sentiments of man and not Islam. Never. Not one of them has been able to tell him this except Egypt. Egypt said this to Khomeyni 2 years ago. Today perhaps everybody knows that Egypt was right. What the pilot has been saying is true. Really it is something that saddens everyone about this people and its fate especially after we heard that they had killed the leader of the biggest party and 72 others in one operation. Khomeyni orders executions and there are explosions and assassinations every day.

All this is taking place in the area around us. The Gulf, Iran is situated on the Gulf, the Gulf states, the oil which has become a drop which America is eyeing exactly as the Soviet Union is doing because it wants its share. Today the situation in Iran is paving the way for whatever the Soviet Union wants without its entering into a real battle with soldiers. Iran is preparing everything in the area so that the Soviet Union can get the Gulf for free. The Gulf states are afraid of Hafiz al-Asad and his threats. They are afraid of the Palestinians and their treats. All of you heard 2 or 3 days ago when one of them, Abu something, announced that we shall blow up the Gulf's oil if the Gulf states do not use their oil in the battle. They wanted the Gulf states to use their oil in the battle because Yasir 'Arafat had made a decision to fire rockets at Israeli settlements from Lebanon. He made the decision and fired the rockets, and as a result Israel told them: Well, you have killed four Israelis; then for every one there will be a hundred killed. Israel killed 400 in Beirut. Israel suffered 30 wounded, and as a result Israel caused 1,000 Palestinians and Lebanese to be wounded. For 4 Israeli dead and 30 wounded, there were 400 killed and 1,000 wounded among the Palestinians and Lebanese. This was Yasir 'Arafat's decision. All this is taking place around us in the area. Lebanon with its division and fragmentation: All this is taking place around us.

This is why my visit to Reagan is basically to discuss the bilateral relations between us and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Once again I say that we have no problem. At present, Egypt has no problem with Israel other than the problem of autonomy--that is, paragraph two of the Camp David agreement. What concerns Sinai is over. As you read last week, we have signed the agreement on the multinational force. Naturally, as you know, we wanted this force to be established by the Security Council and the United Nations. I asked 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid [Egyptian permanent delegate to the United Nations] to contact the Soviets so as secure the approval of the Security Council. The Soviets told him frankly: "We will use the veto." This is a matter which we had to ponder and ask: You Soviets, why are you angry? The matter concerns us and Israel, and the land belongs to Egypt on one side and to Israel on the other side. Why are you angry? We have agreed and reached peace. Why is the Soviet Union angry? Naturally, the Soviet Union is fighting to regain another foothold through the Syrians and the Palestinians. For this reason, it was going to use its veto so that the Security Council would not put UN forces in Egypt in accordance with our request.

Nevertheless, this did not impede us. We have agreed on the multinational force. I am going to Reagan while I have no problem concerning Egypt. The whole problem in the Arab-Israeli conflict is autonomy for the Palestinians. Here we must lay some (?conditions) clearly. Egypt does not speak for the Palestinians, nor do we take the right of the Palestinians to speak for themselves or the role of the Arabs to speak about the issue--never. Autonomy is nothing more than ending the Israeli occupation of the [West] Bank and Gaza, Israel's withdrawal to security points and limiting the transitional period to 5 years instead of perpetual occupation. After 3 years of the transitional period, the Palestinians would sit with us in order to determine their fate. We do not speak for the Palestinians--neither I nor Reagan, or Carter before him, or Begin will speak for the Palestinians. Never, because from Camp David I declared that those who speak for the Palestinian land are the owners of the land--the Palestinians. This is the issue.

All that I am doing and have done regarding autonomy at Camp David is to end the perpetual occupation, or indefinite occupation, and to put the [West] Bank and Gaza at the beginning of the road so as to determine their own fate. They would then sit with the Israelis and us to discuss their issue, their land and everything they have--all the problems and aspirations they have they would put them before the Israelis in our presence. All of us would sit together and we would help them 100 percent, certainly.

I am saying this because the Arabs who resisted the Camp David agreement before they even read it said that Egypt had assumed the right to speak for the Palestinians. This is a lie. We do not speak for Palestine. We seek an end to occupation, the establishment of autonomy and the release of all the Palestinians from prisons and their return to their families. After 3 years, the Palestinians would sit with us on equal footing to determine their fate. They would have the right of veto in the sense that it any decision does not suit the, they can use the veto--if they oppose a decision, this would be tantamount to a veto and the decision would be void. All this is contained in the Camp David agreement. They did not read this at all.

Still, they were arrogant, and to date they still do not want to read the agreement. They are still saying that Egypt is speaking for the Palestinians or that Egypt is assuming the role of the Arabs in the Palestine issue. Neither is the case.

I still maintain and declare before you that the Palestinians must take their issue into their own hands as we took our issue into our hands and sat down with Israel. They also must take their issue into their hands as Algeria and the Algerian liberation front did when they sat down with the French and took their land and established their state. The Palestinians must sit down and take their issue into their hands--and we will all definitely help them. [applause]

I am going to Reagan to discuss all of these issues with him. However, I want to tell you that some people here--for the sake of having something to say--say that the United States represents imperialism and colonialism, which is the same as you find in the small political markets. Since 23 July 1952, as I have told you, we have been free in our decisionmaking and enoying our dignity. The whole world is treating us on this basis. So, why do some people here, regrettably, emerge and try to say the contrary? We are free and make our own decisions. Are we supposed to say to the United States that they are imperialists and colonialists, as we did in the past? Well, we want to find a solution with the United States, and so on and so forth. This would be a kind of political ignorance. It would be political ignorance for a leader to adopt unreal positions for sheer slogans. No, never.

I am going to Reagan to tell him that I will give the United States facilities so that it can reach any Arab country, on the Gulf or anywhere else, as well as any Islamic state, so that the Afghan tragedy will not recur. We, however, will not give bases, nor do we want any U.S. soldiers to defend us or fight our battles. [applause] This applies to Egypt and to Sudan, as Brother President Ja'far and I have agreed. Egypt and Sudan do not want any foreign soldier to fight their battles. However, as to any facilities that the United States asks for in order to help any Gulf or Islamic state, proceeding from Egypt's historic responsibility on the Arab and Islamic level, we will give facilities.

I will tell them this in the Senate and Congress. I will also draw their attention to the current disturbed situation in this area, which has become the hottest in the world. The repercussions of what is happening in Iran cannot be assessed by anyone. As politicians we say that this situation can erupt at any moment throughout the region and not in Iran alone. This is happening in one country, Iran. What about the rest of the countries around us? I am going to tell them not to just stand and watch. Why? Because the Soviet Union is gaining from the negative stand which the United States is adopting and has actually adopted while the Soviet Union established itself in Afghanistan, established bases in the PDRY and then stockpiled Libya with arms. These operations are not right, never. Furthermore, the Libyan operation in Chad, which is backed by the Soviet Union, is an issue that we cannot be silent about. This is one aspect of the things that I want to discuss with Reagan.

The other aspect is that I will thank him for the real fraternity and not just friendship. In the past week, there was a report that you, of all of us, must have incidentally read, but did not scrutinize.

Last week it was reported that the United States has handed over to Israel the two bases which it has built in Israel to replace the two Egyptian airports [in Sinai]--one near Elat and one in the north near Shaykh Zuwayyid in our territory. These two airports cost $1 billion or $2 billion, I do not know exactly how much. However, it is a question of billions of dollars.

The United States took it upon itself to build these two airports. Carter did this in Camp David. The United States did this voluntarily. I am announcing this for the first time. Carter did not talk to me about this matter. When he agreed on this operation with Begin in Camp David, he did not talk to me about it. I knew of this subject only after we had signed the Camp David agreement. We were in Washington. It was when we left Camp David and went to Washington and signed the agreement that I learned about this subject. What is the subject? Begin told him: We have two major bases in Egypt which neither the Knesset nor the Israeli people would agree to leave. These bases are on the border and each base is like a town, a city--the bases that are near Elat and Shaykh Zuwayyid in our territory. Carter learned from me that we will not cede one centimeter of land, or a grain of sand or an airport. For this reason, he did not tell me about this subject. When Begin raised the question with him, Carter told him: I will build two bases for you to replace the other two bases. He did not refer the matter to me. Really, he did not tell me about it. I wish to put this matter before you as it really happened. Who would volunteer to solve the problems of others, and pay money in addition? He did not broach this subject with me because he knew that if he did I would have packed my suitcases and left and told him that I would not cede even one grain of sand. [applause]

Even more than that, we have military aid. Our armed forces are now receiving the most modern weapons, the F-16 aircraft. At the air show in Paris this year, the whole world testified that the F-16 is the best aircraft in the world. We will receive the F-16 at the end of this year, God willing. We have Phantoms and new tanks, and new missiles are arriving at the end of this year. We will be receiving the most modern weapons of the era. We have two bases and we have the weapons.

Regarding economic aid, the Arabs humiliated us, as you know. They said: We are going to strangle and starve Egypt. They imagined that by the end of 3 years we would go to them on our knees. Why? Because the operation is based on calculations. I needed billions for my programs and development. Despite the fact that they once heard me say: By God, it is easier for me to mortgage the Suez Canal and build the country than go to one of them and ask him to lend me money--I would mortgage it to anyone.

However, we did not need to do that, thank God. Almighty God has given us oil. The Suez Canal revenues amount to $1.2 billion. This is going well. God willing, soon or after I return from the United States I will open the Talkha [fertilizer plant] and tell you the story of the fertilizers and when we will achieve self-sufficiency and export. Cement [production] is growing with the same strength and we will be exporting it. We will also be exporting reinforcement steel. All the programs are proceeding together.

In addition to the two bases and the most modern weapons in the world, the United States is economically supporting us. It is adopting a fraternal stand--not only a friendly stand--toward us. It is more than a friendly stand. It is a fraternal stand. The Arabs wanted a bank, rather, the IMF, to guarantee the $2 billion. We brought them the guarantee for it. They said: No, get another bank. We looked and found another bank to guarantee it. After all this, they took a long time to send the $2 billion. When the $2 billion was exhausted--after all, what is $2 billion for a country like Egypt?--we told them that the sum had been exhausted. We were given to understand that this sum would be given annually, but they said: No, we will borrow money for you. If you want, we will borrow for you from the banks. We will help you to borrow.

We ourselves could borrow and we do not need them. If they were to borrow for us, they would get commission from the operation of lending to us. We would pay their commission as well as the loan. We ourselves could borrow without them. With regard to the $2 billion, some of them said: Let Egypt bring the projects for us to study and then we will decide which is good and which is not. For your information, all those who study these things there are Egyptians. This is true, by God.

There was a departure from all values. Thanks be to God, we are no longer in need. We harbor no hatred. But we recall this matter so that should there be new coming together. We must have insight and everyone must clearly and frankly declare his stand before the Arab nation and let the masses of the Arab nation judge.

The United States grants us military assistance and the most modern equipment along with economic aid to build Egypt's economy. It is not like the Soviet Union, which used to give us military equipment and when we asked for factories for building the Soviet Union used to receive their price. Not only that, they were old factories and used old technology, while the Soviet Union used to seek new technology from Western Europe. As for the United States, we are getting the most modern technology in every field. In agriculture, industry and in everything else, as well as aid for a period of 40 years with 10 years grace and interest at 1 or 2 percent.

The United States has not asked the bases nor has it asked for facilities in ports like the ones I gave to the Soviets in the Mediterranean at Alexandria. The facilities were given to them by 'Abd an-Nasir in 1968. I renewed these in 1973. The Americans have not asked and will not ask, because they are aware with whom they are dealing--with Egypt. Egypt, by its will, decision, dignity, position and all it contains stands on its own feet.

Our policy is very clear. At one time I was giving an example and said that I did not care even if joined NATO. Some interpreted this to mean that I was going to join NATO. I said this as an example that even if I joined NATO, there was nothing to it because I still have my will and decision.

NATO includes France. Is France a satellite of the United States? We all know that France is an independent state, with its own decision and dignity, and when it did not like NATO military headquarters it moved it from Paris, sending it to Belgium. Even Turkey, where there are 24 American bases--when it disagreed with the United States it shut down the bases. I am giving an example.

Our policy is that of nonalignment: no bases and no pacts. We will not give any bases or join in any pacts. But we give facilities because we are not stupid enough to just sit at home until they surround us from all directions while we sit watching and declaring our nonalignment, because then we cannot obtain new technology or, if it is available, we cannot find the money to buy it.

I wanted to put the U.S. position before you before my departure because, as I have accustomed you and our people, we do everything in the open; there are no secret agreements, there are no side provisions. Never! All that takes place goes to the People's Assembly to be debated before the whole country. Any commitment we make goes to the People's Assembly as provided for in the constitution and as called for by the rule of law and democracy.

I am sorry for speaking so long, but [applause] there are many topics at this meeting. I wanted to discuss many things, but I have talked enough. After my return from the United States, God willing, I will meet with the people and with you through a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, as there will be a very important subject in the domestic situation. As I said, there are absolutely no difficulties or problems in the foreign situation. I gave you the picture and everything will be announced in time with utmost clarity. When the multinational force agreement is discussed in parliament, the entire agreement will be clearly outlined before the people.

However, in the domestic field there will be a very important subject. I will meet with both the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, God willing, to put before them and the people a picture which I regard as vital and, at the same time, which I believe has reached a serious level.

The picture is that of Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'. When I was asked about these events, I said that after the prosecution concludes its investigation I will declare my views to the people and put a complete picture before the people. The prosecution is about to conclude its investigation, many parts of which have reached me. As I fully anticipated, the subject is not a simple one. Therefore, I must outline it in detail before the people, and I will put before the people the decisions I will make in this respect so that the people will be fully aware of this.

The matter is connected with national unity. I will never be prepared to bargain over national unity. The matter is connected with the exploitation of religion. I said before that politics shall not be mixed with religion and religion with politics. Maybe Khomeyni is showing us to what extent the people will go if religion is mixed with politics. There are many matters which must be outlined before the people and before the assembly and the council so that everything will be clear, together with the appropriate decisions on the subject.

God willing, I will be here next year, if God wills that I live to then. We will meet, God willing, to mark the 30th anniversary of the 23 July revolution; Sinai will be restored in full; and it will be the 12th year of my term in office, as my second term expires on 16 October 198[illegible] God willing. All these are historical events and occasions which I am looking forward to and preparing for.

We will have 1 week or more of celebrations for Sinai. On the 30th anniversary of the 23 July revolution we must put the document of this revolution before the whole people. After 12 years of my term, by God, I need to gather solutions and put them before you and before our people. Thanks be to God, the story I related to you and which started on Laylat al-Qadr, 1942, with all its pains and suffering, is one of the most beautiful stories to be related by a person, in spite of all its suffering, bitterness and victories. The splendid thing is that the hand of the almighty God was always above our hands. This is a fact! And it is the greatest thing a person can wish for while in public service.

Until we meet again next year, I will conclude my speech and hope that our celebration next year will be up to the level of the events and performance then. Before concluding my speech, Dr al-Hadari whispered to me a request by the Alexandria University teaching staff, and subsequently by all the universities. This is of concern to me. He says that the teaching staff or the young professors fear that because of disability, accident or death, their families will not obtain a pension and he wishes that this aspect be secured. I believe that this is a worthy case and our latest pension scheme cares for every person in Egypt, whether in the desert or in the city. The university professors must be assured of this. I will instruct Dr Amal 'Uthman regarding the pension question so that should there be any case of disability, death or any other thing affecting our young sons, the pension shall be appropriate and full. I will do this after I study it, God willing. However, you may consider that I have made a decision on this matter. Thank you.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 412

JN281726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jul (INA)--In a fierce battle in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, the Iraqi military units have inflicted heavy losses on the Persian enemy amounting to more than 540 killed and 11 tanks and 24 vehicles destroyed. Communique No 412 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said Persian enemy losses in the various sectors in the past 24 hours amounted to 637 killed, 21 tanks, 28 vehicles and 5 helicopters. The communique said that the ground resistance repulsed Iranian aircraft which tried this afternoon to raid the Al-Bakr port and the (Al-'Amiq) port, forcing them to flee. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The forces of the capable army of Iraq and the Arab nation continued to pound the forces of the regim of racist and Magian Persians in the operational sectors in the past 24 hours with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units hit enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the Nowsud region, killing 33 and destroying 1 vehicle, 5 fieldguns and 2 excavators.
B. Three killed and one vehicle and one fieldgun destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. Two killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. Five killed in the Sumar region.
E. One vehicle, one fieldgun and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. Two killed and one vehicle and one fieldgun destroyed in the Mehran region
G. Enemy personnel concentrations were sighted in front of our positions in the Dezful region. They were hit with various weapons and forced to retreat after sustaining 23 killed.
H. One infantry position, one tank, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Shush region.
I. Our brave units continued to hit hard and with various weapons the reckless enemy in the Khafajiyah region and inflicted heavy losses in lives and equipment. The known enemy losses amount to more than 540 killed; 11 tanks, 24 vehicles and 4 excavators destroyed; and 3 enemy helicopters downed. Our brave helicopters attacked enemy armor in the same region and destroyed eight tanks and one armored personnel carrier before returning safely to base.
J. Our forward units hit enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the Ahvaz region, killing 24 and destroying 1 tank, 1 tube launcher and 1 observation post.
K. Five killed, one infantry position and one stockpile of hardware destroyed and one helicopter shot down in the Abadan region.
L. This afternoon our fighter planes shot down an enemy helicopter in the Marivan region.

Thus, known enemy losses amount to 637 killed and 2 infantry positions, 21 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 28 vehicles, 8 fieldguns, 1 tube launcher, 6 excavators, 4 stockpiles of hardware, 2 observation posts and 5 helicopters destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 27 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Eight tanks, four personnel carriers, six vehicles and one mortar damaged.
C. At 1720 today enemy aircraft raided the Al-Bakr port and the (Al-'Amiq) port. They were intercepted by our ground resistance and forced to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 July 1981

SADDAM HUSAYN ON IRANIAN WAR, OTHER ISSUES

JN251008 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Jul (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has said that France has an interest in its relations with Iraq and Iraq conversely has an interest in its relations with France. On the bases of mutual interests, relations between the two countries have developed.

In an interview with the Paris-based AL-MUSTAQBAL magazine, President Saddam Husayn added that if France shows concern in developing these realtions, we in turn will show concern. But if it choses to do otherwise, then we shall respond accordingly and consult with the Arabs.

President Saddam Husayn pointed out that the Arab solidarity we want is any minimum that enables us to reach a more advanced state without humiliation, disgrace, subservience and weakness. We are confident that the Arabs are continuously advancing for the better.

President Saddam Husayn added: Great patience must be shown toward the Arab regimes in this respect. That is why our dealings with them must not be based on what is in our minds but on the bases of what is possible. Anything better than the worst is good.

In his interview, President Saddam Husayn reviewed the stages of the Iranian-Iraqi war. He said that Iran began its war against us on 4 September 1980 when the Iranians shelled Iraqi cities like Zurbatiyah, Khanaqin, Mandali and Naft-e Shah; closed Shatt al-'Arab, our only waterway; shelled vessels that were in anchor or passing through it; and shelled oil installations and Basra. On this basis, our wide-scale reply on 22 September was a reply to aggression against us. This was inevitable to redeploy the Iraqi Army from the internal axes and have the war take place inside Iran and not on Iraqi territory as they wanted the war to take place here and have the Iranian Army deployed on this sacred territory.

President Saddam Husayn explained that Iranian actions are still far from reasonable. He added: Despite the clarity of facts which show Iraq's strength and high capability and Iran's retreat and defeat, Iranian officials continue to proclaim that their objective is to topple the regime in Iraq, and their actions in the Peninsula and the Gulf follow the same trend--even though the army is fighting inside their own territory.

Asked about developments inside Iran, President Saddam Husayn said that all eventualities are possible. What concerns us is the appearance of a regime hostile to Iraq and the Arab nation. Other than this, the assumption of power in Iran by any regime in Iran will be viewed as a domestic issue concerning the Iranian peoples whether this regime leans toward the United States or the Soviet Union. If it is for us to wish, we wish that a national, independent and free regime would be established, one that would be a friend of Iraq and the Arabs, a regime that would not be hostile and that would recognize our national and pan-Arab rights and end the war.

On the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference to convene in Baghdad next year, President Saddam Husayn said that we are concentrating in the first place on our being faithful to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. We in Iraq have good relations with all the nonaligned countries. Our relations with all of them, except Iran, are cordial.

On the Iraqi-Iranian military situation, President Saddam Husayn said: We do not fear that prolongation of the war will reverse matters for us. We still are at the front and in the same positions. We are not afraid of the future.

President Saddam Husayn referred to what the Iranians had previously said about needing 1 month to carry out a full-scale attack against Iraq.

He said: Months have passed. We are in the 10th month and the Iraqi Army is still secure in its positions and capable of advancing if we want to. We are constantly progressing while Iran is losing ground. We respect and value our people while they give no importance to theirs. Our loss of a martyr cannot be compensated by 1 million dead. We are concerned about the Iraqis, their pride and dignity. Our wish is that the war will end but without our having to relinquish or give up our rights. President Saddam Husayn concluded by saying that we are asking for our basic rights. Iran's persistence in continuing the war, however, gives us a new right resulting from the martyrs' blood and the sacrifices which continue to be offered.

COMMENTARY WARNS TEHRAN AGAINST USING CHEMICALS

NC241846 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Oh vigilant Iranian people, dear listeners: Khomeyni's regime has claimed that Iraq is using chemical weapons in the war with Iran. By using this empty and ridiculous claim, Khomeyni's regime wants to achieve its own sinister ends and to justify its (?inhuman) act of using chemical weapons in the war.

At the start of the war, Khomeyni's regime claimed that the Iraqi Government intended to bomb the religious shrines in An-Najaf, Karbala and Kazemein and to blame the Tehran regime for it. Such deceits and lies made the Muslims of the world and especially the Iraqi people laugh at this method of propaganda and to ridicule the leaders of Khomeyni's regime. How is it possible for a country to bomb its own installations and religious shrines and then to blame it on the hostile side? Now, 10 months after the war started and after not having achieved any results from such disgraceful lies, Khomeyni's regime is once again resorting to another disgraceful lie, claiming that Iraq is using chemical weapons in the war with Iran. By doing so, the Tehran regime intends to use chemical weapons itself.

We, who during the course of the war have proven our sincerity and truthfulness by revealing realities, now clearly state that Iraq has never, in no case and in no war, used nor will it use chemical weapons. Iraq's human values do not allow it to do so, because Iraq has no enmity or grudge against the Iranian people, whom it considers its Muslim brothers. Our war is not with the Iranian people, but with the obstinate dictators who have cast their clutches on the lives, belongings and respect of our Iranian brothers and on Iran itself and are aggressing against the oppressed Iranian people each day. Under no grounds do we have a war with the Iranian people. We sympathize with them for the calamities that have come upon them by an irresponsible and imperialist rule. We regret all the (?barbarism, savagery) and crimes committed by Khomeyni's regime against the Iranian people and hope that with God's help the shadow of the infidels, atheists and servants of imperialism and Zionism will be removed from Iran and that those who are responsible for the destruction of Iran and the Iranians will pay for their crimes.

However, we also want to warn the insane (?clergymen) ruling Iran that if they use chemical weapons in the war, Iraq will retaliate and will reply in kind. Iraq warns the blood-thirsty Tehran leaders who are bent on destroying the Muslim Iranian people not to play with fire, because Iraq's tolerance has its limits. If we lose our patience, we shall give them a lesson that they will never forget. The only reaction to the wicked (?act) of using chemical weapons will be the destruction of all those who (?support) the regime. If the melancholic Tehran regime wants to use the empty pretext that Iraq is using chemical weapons to stir up a commotion so it can use this deadly weapon, then it should be prepared to suffer all the consequences that will ensue, because the only alternative Iraq will have once Khomeyni's regime uses chemical weapons will be to use similar weapons. If Iraq has assumed a defensive position on the borders and refrained from bombing Iranian cities and only used military positions as its targets, it is only to avoid killing innocent and defenseless people.

If Iraq has tried to not inflict heavy blows on the Iranian army, it is because it wants to prove its good will. Were this not the case, Iraq could progress to any point it wanted and could easily (?hit) any point it wished. But Iraq's defensive is because it (?hopes) that the Tehran regime will come to its senses and resolve (?existing) differences through peaceful means. If Iraq's defensive is not to the liking of the bloodthirsty and infidel leaders of Tehran, then it will change its position and Khomeyni's warmongering regime will be the one to bear the consequences. We wish to repeat that with the repeated (?calls) for a cease-fire and by accepting mediation by an international (?organization), we have proved our (?sincerity) and our peaceful objectives. Now that this (?stance has been misunderstood) by Khomeyni's regime, we are compelled to change our method and once again state that the pretext put forward by Khomeyni's regime that Iraq should not use chemical weapons in the war is an empty pretext and only brought up to justify the regime's own actions. If Khomeyni's regime uses chemical weapons, we shall retaliate (?in a stronger way).

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES 12 JUL APPEAL TO ARMY

JN252058 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Jul 81

[12 July 1981 appeal by the Iraqi Communist Party to the Iraqi Army]

[Excerpts] Our honorable patriotic and glorious Iraqi Army; our soldiers, NCO's and officers with their various political ideologies--Arabs, Kurds, minorities, Muslims and Christians; enemies of dictatorship and the policy of death and destruction [words indistinct] beloved Iraq and our great Iraqi people and the glorious Arab nation: The dictatorial, repressive policy is dragging our country to the brink. Thousands of our sons are being killed either by executions, barbaric torture and treacherous assassinations or in the criminal war against our Kurdish people, our Iraqi liberation movement and the Iranian neighbors and their liberation revolution. This is in addition to the displacement of thousands of the sons of our people inside and outside the country.

Our Iraqi people are deprived of security, stability and dignified life [word indistinct] from the savagery of the security and intelligence organs which are smothering the people and are encroaching on their dignity. This black plague is decimating our Iraqi Army and its honorable, sincere and valiant sons, who have been dispatched to an unjust war and to a mad adventure which was launched on false premises and for power in the service of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs against the Arab liberation movement and the Iranian revolution.

The future of the honorable armed forces and the Iraqi masses is a black future full of tragedies and complete destruction. The continued power and control of the tyrant executioner of the affairs and destinies of our army, people and country will further exacerbate the sufferings of our people and their tragedies. Every day [words indistinct] will cost our militant people more grave losses and catastrophies. Our great Iraqi people, the sons of the great revolutionaries with their various political, patriotic and progressive forces, are mounting an armed struggle and unifying their ranks [words indistinct] in order to create a unified, comprehensive nationalist front for the sake of wiping out the tyrant's rule and saving our country from the collective annihilation, the policy of fascist terrorism and crimes and the wasting of our people's wealth and potentials. Our honorable armed forces, you should be in the trench against the regime of disgrace, the regime that has failed to confront the Israeli airraids and is colluding with the Israeli leaders and its allies. Your place should be in the battle against the tyrannical regime. Your place should be in the battle of honor and dignity, the battle of 14 July, alongside the vanguards of the people, as your sons did 23 years ago to destroy the royal regime. Oh sons of our glorious armed forces, concert your ties with the nationalist movement of your people with its various progressive and revolutionary forces. Coordinate your struggle with it.

[Signed] The Iraqi Communist Party, 12 July 1981

BEIRUT REPORTEDLY SHELLED NIGHT OF 28-29 JUL

NC290804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Throughout last night Beirut's eastern quarters were disturbed by artillery and rocket fire from the armed alien positions which continued until this morning. What kind of accord are they asking and what kind of security are they promising when they incited the subversive elements to persist in their sabatoage, killing and destruction?

The aliens' actions against the eastern quarters of the capital were the following: The armed positions in the western area did not stop their shelling of the residential quarters in several areas in Al-Ashrafiyah, particularly Al-Yasu'iyah and nearby quarters, with artillery and rocket fire, causing great material losses. Sniping from heavy-caliber machineguns also occurred. Citizens were forced to escape to their shelters to avoid the shells of the accord and security promised by those declaring their concern about Lebanon and its defense against the Israeli attacks.

It is observed here that alien elements resort to disturbing the security atmosphere in the capital whenever the prime minister seeks measures to maintain security in Beirut and other areas and to pave the way for reopening the roads between the two areas of Beirut.

LEBANON ASKS ARAB LEAGUE FOR ARAB SUMMIT

NC281532 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Lebanon has called for an Arab summit as soon as possible to tackle the issue of southern Lebanon. The Lebanese Government has asked the Lebanese envoy to the Arab League to submit a written request in this regard to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

AL-JUMAYYIL, SHAM'UN ON ARAB COMMITTEE OUTCOME

NC271752 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un and leader of the Lebanese Front Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, have reviewed the current developments, particularly the Arab followup committee meetings and their outcome. After their meeting, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: We assessed the results of the Arab followup committee meetings in B'abda. We believe that they do not rise to the level of the hopes pinned on them. We have often announced our determination to help the committee as much as we can and even agreed to admit a guilt that we did not commit. We did this to facilitate the task of the committee. Despite this, the results we had hoped for have not been achieved. We are no longer ready to pin hopes on illusions and wait until 3 or 4 September, because after September we may be asked to wait until October or November.

Shaykh Bashir added: Perhaps we not need to reconsider completely the march that we have started and draw up a new plan through which we can confront the Syrian stalling that has been going on for 7 years just as we have confronted the military conditions on the sport. We hope that our Arab brothers particularly the Saudis, the Kuwaitis and the Arab League, realize the reality of the Syrian intentions in Lebanon, represented in taking control of Lebanese territory and destroying Lebanon's soveriegnty in preparation for annexing it to Syria. The Syrians have deluded the Arabs into believing that the whole problem is basically the dealings [with Israel], and that resolving this issue is a key to the solution. We have gone along with the Syrians without being convinced of this. In fact, the problem lies in the Syrian and Palestinian occupation of Lebanon. It has never had to do with dealing or a lack of dealing with Israel.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil continued: When we prepared the statement we did so because we are not agents of anyone or because we wanted to adapt to a specific position. We are not embarrassed by this issue. I believe that it is high time for the Lebanese, whatever his sect, to draw conclusions and draw up plans to improve and control the situation without depending on initiatives. It behooves us to look at things as they are, rally round each other and reach an understanding in order to end the occupation of Lebanon.

Former President Camille Sham'un expressed his solidarity with Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil in convincing the Arab countries that the Syrians are wrong and the Lebanese are right. He voiced his hope that the Arabs have a sincere desire to perform their duties. He expressed the hope that the Arab followup committee's work will be characterized by positiveness and firmness, and show its serious intention to decisively settle the situation. If we continue to deal with the Syrians according to their desires, Sham'un said, next year will come without our having taken one step forward.

AL-WAZZAN SAYS FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE WORKING

NC281352 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] In reply to a question, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said today that the adjournment of the Arab followup committee meetings at the foreign minister level until early September does not mean it has ceased its work until this date. The followup committee is undertaking specific tasks at the ambassadorial level within the framework of preparing a suitable atmosphere to establish accord. This work is aimed at removing all the obstacles in the way of the followup committee meeting on 3 September.

In reply to the interpretation by some people that the adjournment of the followup committee meeting at the foreign minister level until early in September was stalling and procrastination, Prime Minister al-Wazzan called on the hasty parties to place themselves at the disposal of the drawn up plan to establish accord. The Arab brothers will not be disturbed to see the Lebanese take the initative, he said.

Shafiq al-Wazzan said that the Arab followup committee is not a court which adjourns its session from one date to another, rather it is a followup committee that can follow work at the ambassador level during the stage of preparing for establishing accord, and then it can followup work to achieve accord at the ministerial level.

Concluding his statement Al-Wazzan said: Today we are continuing work in the follow up committee at the ambassadorial level. If anyone wants to go beyond this stage, we thank him and he can make his position known in the contacts we intend to hold shortly.

SOVIET ENVOY COMMENTS ON ISRAELI RAIDS 28 JUL

NC281458 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Following his meeting with the prime minister at Government House today, Soviet Ambassador Soldatov said in reply to a question on the Soviet stand on the Israeli operations against Lebanon that the Soviet Union has called for the firm denunciation and condemnation of these operations within the framework of the UN Security Council. It has also called for the adoption of sanctions against Israel. He expressed his hope that all peace-loving countries will condemn the aggression in defense of Lebanon.

SYRIA SAID PREPARED TO DOWN ISRAELI AIRCRAFT

JN281405 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once again the leaders of the Zionist enemy introduce tension into the region and spread the atmosphere of war in the Arab area.

Yesterday enemy Prime Minister Begin declared that his aircraft will resume what he referred to as their reconnaisance missions over Lebanese territory. He claimed that these missions have no bearing on the cease-fire agreement which was recently arrived at. He affirmed that the United States has been notified of this.

Actually, the Zionist prime minister's declaration did not come as a surprise to anyone, because aggresson is the habit of Israel, violation of agreements is its doctrine, violation of airspaces and rights is its usual course and bombing densely populated suburbs, killing women, children and old people and terrorizing secure civilians are its unique specialties which it will not abandon until it is deterred and cut down to size by someone.

Israel wants to continue to violate Lebanese airspace at the same time as it declares its agreement to the cease-fire. How can summer and winter possibly meet under the same roof? If, for the sake of argument, we assume that such a meeting could be achieved in the way Israel wants, why does it forbid others from carrying out actions it allows itself to carry out? Why does it not allow Lebanese aircraft to fly over the occupied territories since Israel does not consider that its overflights of Lebanon are a violation of the cease-fire agreement? If Israel refuses to allow such flights on the pretext that it must defend its security, one asks which security is really threatened--the security of Lebanon or its own security? Are Lebanese aircraft dropping their bombs on populated areas in Tel Aviv, or are the Israeli aircraft turning the buildings of Beirut and other parts of Lebanon into rubble to cover already existing rubble?

We know the exact reasons that prompted Israel to accept the cease-fire. We also know that such an acceptance never was serious. It was no more than an apparent, deceptive, tactical agreement with the aim of paving the way for a new liquidation war more violent and barbaric than the war over the past 2 weeks. Otherwise, what is the meaning of Israel's declaration of its acceptance of the cease-fire while its aircraft continue to violate Lebanese airspace?

By declaring that his air force will continue to mount missions over Lebanon, Begin has revealed the intention to resume the aggressive design hatched against Lebanon in general and southern Lebanon in particular. Thus, the south would be overrun and the so-called border strip would simultaneously be extended to the bed of the Litani River. Within the framework of this plan, the enemy leaders hope that Israel will gain new strategic positions, thus endangering Syria's national security, striking at the Palestinian resistance and liquidating it completely, and compelling Lebanon to sign a surrender agreement with the enemy.

What Israel wants to achieve is prompted by wishful thinking and pathological fantasies. Syria is aware of the aggressive designs that Israel intends to carry out. It will not stand idly by regarding such designs, but will undertake to do that required by the duty of defending its security, that of Lebanon and that of resistance. Syria will never allow the aggression against Lebanon to continue or the war of attrition against the resistance to be resumed.

If Begin decides to implement these designs by resuming violations of the Lebanese airspace with his aircraft, Syria is prepared to resume confrontation of these aircraft and to down them. Israel knows how much this costs. Moreover, it knows that any aggression costs.

SYRIAN MIG-25 DOWNED OVER LEBANON 29 JUL

TA291113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Just now our correspondent Shalom Oran is entering the studio, with a report about a Syrian MiG-25 plane that has been downed:

[Oran] This morning a MiG 25 Syrian plane was downed in a brief dogfight by Israeli Air Force planes which were on a routine reconnaissance flight in Lebanon skies. All our planes returned safely to their base.

KNESSET PASSES SINAI PACT, DISCUSSES NORTH

TA281847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The Knesset today passed by an overwhelming majority the agreement on the multinational force for the Sinai. Only Tehiya and the communists [HADASH] opposed the agreement with Rabbi Druckman of the National Religious Party and two Likud members--Moshe Arens and David Magen --abstaining. But, again, the main focus in the Knesset today was on the situation in the north and Labor criticism of the government went much farther than before. Leslie Susser reports:

[Begin recording] Now that the north was quiet, Shim'on Peres told the faction meeting, the time had come for Labor to say its piece. The country, Peres said, was facing one of its most difficult hours in the political arena. Yasir 'Arafat's signature was on a cease-fire agreement and the status of the PLO had been enhanced all over the world, especially in America. And, in America, there was (?now) linkage between arms supplies to Israeli and actions taken or not taken by the Israeli Government.

Not only the tactics but the military and political goals in Lebanon had been all wrong, said Yitzhaq Rabin. The belief that the terrorists' infrastructure could be destroyed was simply wishful thinking and the attempt to do so inevitably triggered a war of attrition which the populated north could not withstand. The military goals should merely be to prevent terrorist incursions by passive defensive means and selective air strikes. If the terrorists started a war of attrition of their own accord, Israel should move in and push the Katyushas back out of range of the northern towns and villages.

Inside the plenum several speakers accused the government of deliberately trying to avoid a full-scale debate on the events in the north. Foreign Minister Shamir assured them that the matter would be taken up as soon as the new cabinet was formed. But, in the meantime, it is clear that the 10th Knesset is not really functioning, and this because Likud and Labor cannot agree on how to go about settling the various parliamentary committees. By the Likud's arithmetic the coalition would have a majority in all the committees; by Labor's the opposition would hold (?the upper hand) in some. Each blames the other for the stalemate. But until there are committees there can be no legislation and nor can there be any systematically-decided agenda for the plenum. And, as an immediate first result, there will be no Knesset meeting tomorrow. [end recording]

TZIPORI BACKS STATIONING OF UN TROOPS IN LEBANON

TA281627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Israel would be in favor of removing the Syrian troops from Lebanon and replacing them with UN soldiers. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori stated this today in a tour of the settlements along the confrontation line on the northern border. UNIFIL fulfills its duties well in southern Lebanon, the deputy defense minister said, and we would suffice with the same rate of efficiency on the part of the UN troops which would be stationed throughout all of Lebanon. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, today heard Mordekhay Tzipori's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Tzipori] In the last 9 days we dealt very heavy and painful blows to the terrorists. We destroyed a vast part of their infrastructure and equipment; it is not enough. If this is not enough, then this government is responsible for the normal well-being and existence of its citizens and we have methods to provide the maximum normalcy which may be reached in this region, faced as we are with a gang of murderers and their supporters.

[Horowitz] The deputy defense minister said the UNIFIL troops in southern Lebanon carried out their duties properly and therefore, Israel would be in favor of withdrawing the Syraian troops from Lebanon and their replacement with UN troops.

[Tzipori] We do see this. If the failing Lebanese Government, which has not been successful in imposing order in its country, if instead of having elements inciting and abetting acts of murder and sabotage as is the case with the Syrians--if these are replaced by UNIFIL elements which would maintain order, at least with the same effectiveness they do in the area south of the Litani River, we would indeed welcome this. However, we will not welcome the annihilation of Major Haddad and the areas where he lives and which he controls.

[Horowitz] Referring to the U.S. decision to withhold the delivery of the F-16's to Israel for the time being, Mordekhay Tzipori said:

[Tzipori] We expect their delivery to resume as soon as possible. We also believed that their delivery would have been resumed even if a cease-fire had not been reached. Yet, in order to protect the citizens of Israel we are also ready to jeopardize the supply of the F-16's. No one is going to tell us to abandon the citizens of Israel to their own fate, even if he tries to prevent us from getting planes. [end recording]

BEGIN COMPLAINS ABOUT BROADCASTS FROM EGYPT

TA281130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minster told Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada this morning that Voice of the Arabs broadcasts emanating from Egypt continue to be hostile to Israel, as if no peace treaty between the two countries had been signed. Menahem Begin stressed to the ambassador that this contradicts an explicit paragraph in the peace treaty forbidding hostile propaganda.

Sa'd Murtada came to take leave of the prime minister before leaving on a vacation, and he asked Mr Begin if he wanted to deliver a message to President as-Sadat. Correspondent Shim'on Schiffer says the prime minister said he would agree to meet with the Egyptian president after As-Sadat returns from a visit to the United States in mid-August.

Begin also told Ambassador Murtada that he intends to leave with his wife for a few days' vacation in Nahariyya, after he has formed the government.

AMBASSADOR 'EVRON TO RETAIN WASHINGTON POST

TA281548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has informed Israel's ambassador to Washington, Efrayim 'Evron, that there is no intention of replacing him and neither is it deemed justifiable to introduce personnel changes at the embassy at this time. The foreign minister made the announcement also on behalf of the prime minister. Our correspondent in Washington, Shalom Qital, reports that when Ambassador 'Evron was in Israel the question arose as to whether he would remain in his post and he received an unambiguous positive reply.

LIBYA

U.S. 'OPERATION' AGAINST AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTED

LD290900 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The U.S. Government implicitly admitted the existence of a secret American terroristic subversive plan aimed at toppling the commander of the revolution. Larry Speakes, official spokesman of the American black [as heard] house stated that the explanatory message which members of the Intelligence Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives recently sent to President Reagan was not connected with the plot which the CIA was reported to be hatching against the leadership of the Great 1 September Revolution.

Speakes' remarks provide an implicit confirmation of the truth in reports carried by NEWSWEEK magazine--which is closely connected with the U.S. Government--in its latest edition on the existence of a secret American plan directed against the commander of the Great 1 September Revolution.

In its report, the magazine points out that the secret operation, which was revealed by former head of CIA secret services Hugel, won the approval of CIA chief William Casey himself. According to the magazine, American espionage circles may actually have begun to implement this secret terrorist subversive operation. Hugel, head of the CIA secret services, recently resigned because he opposed the American plan against the commander of the revolution.

The CIA is one of the largest and most dangerous centers of intimidation and terrorism in the world. In its plans, it relies on bloodshed, treachery, assassination and the most abominable methods in fighting the struggling peoples and all the leaders and commands who refuse to bow their heads to the American terroristic provocations and their agent lackeys in the region. In the past, the CIA committed serious crimes against a large number of leaders and commanders who struggled for the freedom of their peoples. The CIA committed a treacherous act against Dr Kwame Nkrumah and then assassinated him. It also perpetrated an abominable assassination against Dr Salvador Allende. The CIA also hatched plots and terroristic intrigues against late President Jamal 'Abd An-Nasir.

Today, the CIA continues with its plots and open aggression against the Jamahiriyah people, the Nicaraguan people, the Palestinian people and the Lebanese people and against all the peoples who are determined to break the fetters and shackles and have decided to start a counteroffensive against the ferocious American imperialist offensive and its traitorous agents in the region, such as As-Sadat and Numayri. Hence, it is not strange at all for the world to see the United States adopt a treacherous stand against the commander of the revolution, who today is driving the Arab nation toward final emancipation and who is urging the Arab masses everywhere to stand up to the United States and abort all its plotting designs.

The United States is exposed before the Free World, showing its true face as a terrorist country which adopts a criminal course contrary to international law and human relations.

TASS Account Cited

LD281738 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] London, 28 July (JANA)--The Soviet news agency TASS said that the CIA has put a plan aimed at overthrowing Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution and liquidating him physically. The plan details of the CIA sabotage operation were published in the well-informed weekly magazine NEWSWEEK. It said, quoting Congress sources that this conspiracy consists of several stages aiming at overthrowing Colonel Mu-ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

It pointed out that this secret operation has been met with the approval of William Casey, C.I.A. director, and the White House. The plan is to spread fabricated lies and organising sabotage operations against Al-Qadhdhafi.

Newsweek reported that the C.I.A. is engineering a conspiracy against the Jamahiriyah, and that C.I.A. officials expressed their deep concern towards Al-Qadhdhafi's independent foreign policy which is aimed at achieving unity among progressive countries. The magazine added that new C.I.A. officials refused to comment on the C.I.A. plan against Libya. The NEWSWEEK does not exclude the possibility that the C.I.A. has already started its operations. In fact, Washington has started a wide-scale propaganda campaign by spreading unfounded allegations under the cover of combatting international terrorism.

The U.S. administration's aim is to mislead the American people and other countries in order to finance terrorist operations against the Libyan leadership.

REUTER, on the other hand, said that William Casey, C.I.A. director has approved the plot of overthrowing the leader of the revolution. Thus, the U.S. hostile stand towards the Jamahiriyah is revealed and the public opinion is now well aware of the details of the U.S. imperialist plot against the achievements of the Libyan Arab people.

The NEWSWEEK magazine, which has close links with U.S. administration, uncovers the dimensions of the U.S. terrorist policy and its hostility towards the anti-colonialist progressive countries and expose the official U.S. stand against the Great al-Fatah Revolution and its leader.

EGYPT, SUDAN HOSTILITY, SAUDI OIL POLICY PROTESTED

LD282229 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] At his meeting the day before yesterday with military cadets studying abroad, the leader stressed that we are compelled to raise the degree of our friendship with friendly forces in the region to the level of alliance, in order to confront the aggressive U.S.-Israeli plan which is being implemented by their lackeys Numayri and As-Sadat within the framework of the U.S. aggressive plan aimed against the Arab nation, particularly the people of the Jamahiriyah. Numayri revealed with utmost stupidity this secret plan at the end of his talks with (?criminal) As-Sadat at a press conference reported by the Egyptian Government-owned news agency. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison will send notes to the Arab League, the OAU, and the UN General Assembly on the hostile attitudes of the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes to the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The brother leader also pointed out the great economic harm inflicted by Saudi Arabia on the Libyan, Algerian, Iraqi and Nigerian peoples by dumping Saudi oil on the oil market and selling Saudi oil at very reduced prices, a matter which serves only the interests of the U.S., which uses this oil against the Arab nation.

TRIPOLI DENOUNCES EGYPT, SUDAN 'SERVICE' TO U.S.

LD282007 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The two lackey regimes in Egypt and Sudan have provided new evidence of their treachery and their submission to the United States: They have devoted their regimes to the service of the U.S. aggressive terrorist aims against the Arab nation and Africa.

The ruler of Egypt last night openly revealed that he and his partner in treason and subservience, the ruler of Sudan, have officially agreed to provide the United States with parts of Egypt and Sudan for establishment of military bases. In a speech in Alexandria the ruler of Egypt said that he would inform U.S. President Ronald Reagan of this agreement during their meeting on 4 August.

MOROCCO

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADOPTS NEW 5-YEAR PLAN

LD281450 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Rabat, 21 Jul (MAP)--The Moroccan House of Representatives adopted Monday the draft 1981-1985 five-year plan by 133 votes against 10 and 8 abstentions. The draft plan was namely supported by the Independents (RNI), the Democrat Independents (PID), the Group of Unity and Egalitarism (Istiqlal) and the Group of Moroccan Authenticity and Social Justice (Popular Movement).

During this session, Mr Bensheikh, minister of planning and regional development to the prime minister, made a speech explaining the government's stance regarding the amendments and propositions related to the draft plan. For their parts, the heads of parliamentary groups took the floor to explain the position of their parties on the matter.

In his speech, Mr Bensheikh recalled the main achievements of the 1977-1980 three year plan in the fields of national defense, teaching, public health, housing and nutrition. He added that the five year plan is the plan of economic revival and the mobilization of all human and material resources, outlining that conjunctural difficulties should not put aside fundamental problems in order to face the increasing needs resulting from population explosion.

He stated further that several of the 131 recommendations presented by representatives were already included in the draft plan while others are new suggestions that the government will try to implement.

On the other hand, Mr 'Abdelwahed Radi, head of the "Ittihadia Opposition" group, explained that his group did not participate in the discussions on the different sectors included in the plan because "the conditions for preparing and discussing the plan were not met". Therefore, he said, his group will vote against the draft plan. A member of the Istiqlal group outlined that the government must see to the carrying out of this ambitious plan which grants priority to national defense.

In his closing address, the Speaker of the House of Representative Mr Dey Ould Sidi Baba lauded the initiative of King Hassan II during the Nairobi summit, an initiative that barred the way to the enemies of Morocco's territorial integrity. Dealing with the activities of this session, Mr Dey recalled that 11 draft bills were adopted and that several Moroccan delegations participated in international parliamentary meetings.

ETHIOPIA

SFRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 JUL FOR JOINT SESSION

EA271220 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by Comrade Milovan Zidar, Federal Executive Council member and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, has arrived in Addis Ababa to attend the seventh regular session of the Ethiopian-Yugoslav joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

In a statement on his arrival at Bole International Airport yesterday afternoon, Comrade Zidar noted that the efforts made by the two countries to further strengthen their longstanding relations and friendship had been fruitful. He said that this strenthening of relations between the two countries had facilitated the task of cooperation between the two countries had facilitated the task of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific and technical fields, and expressed the hope that the present session would also contribute a lot toward this cooperation. Comrade Zidar noted that during their stay in socialist Ethiopia, he and the members of his delegation would be able to see for themselves socialist Ethiopia's efforts in its task of socialist reconstruction and its achievements.

On arrival at Bole International Airport, Comrade Zidar's delegation was met by Comrades Hailu Shawl, minister of government farming development; Yosef Wolde Mikael, permanent secretary of the Foreign Trade Ministry; Dusan Marinkovic, the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic's ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; and officials from the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UGANDA

OFFICER REPORTS BORDER AREA SECURITY OPERATION

EA271924 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] soldiers have recovered 108 guns ranging from submachineguns to homemade guns and ammunition in Bukwa, Kapchorwa District [about 10 miles from Kenyan border]. During the operation, 10 people, said to be followers of Dan Wadada Nabudere [former minister in Lule and Binaisa administrations], surrendered to the UNLA unit commanded by 2d Lieutenant (Birungi).

This was disclosed by the brigade commander, Mbale, Lieutenant Colonel (Kisembo), when he was welcoming the commander of the UNLA, Maj Gen Tito Okello, who praised the double success of the operation attributing it to the good cooperation between civilians and security forces in the area.

Addressing members of the police force and the 21st Battalion at (Bugamda) barracks in Mbale, the major general stressed the complementary role the army and the police play in protecting Uganda against external aggression and ensuring internal peace, law and order. He said that lasting peace and security of a nation does not solely depend on the barrel of the gun but on patriotism. He called on the armed forces to honor and respect their unity and to use the gun only in defense (?of the) lives and property of Ugandans.

The commander also addressed members of the people's militia in Muyembe and detainees who are in the process of being released from Mbale prison.

CHAD

AGREEMENT TO REOPEN NDJAMENA AIRPORT SIGNED

AB281445 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 28 Jul (AFP)--A financial agreement to reequip Ndjamena airport was signed here by Chadian Public Works Minister [as received] Facho Balham and the local representative of the United Nations Development Programme.

The U.N. official, M. Placktor, said that the total cost of the scheme, designed to help Chad restore its means of communication and trade with the international community, was some three million dollars.

The civil aviation organisation is to supply equipment and six experts to repair the control tower at Ndjamena Airport, which was seriously damaged in the fighting eight months ago between troops of Chad President Goukouni Oueddei and the rebel Armed Forces of the North of Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

Further aid is also coming in the form of 2.4 million dollars worth of food from the United Nations World Food Programme and assistance totalling 6.8 million dollars from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH SPAIN

PM281042 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Jul 81 p 2

[EFE dispatch on 21 July interview in Malabo with Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema: "President of Equatorial Guinea Regrets Slowness of Spanish Cooperation"]

[Text] Malabo--Teodoro Obiang Nguema, president of the Supreme Military Council which has governed in Equatorial Guinea since Francisco Masie's overthrow 2 years ago, asserted in Malabo yesterday that Spain's activity in its former colony "is positive," although he complains about "the Madrid Government's slowness in carrying out the commitments undertaken with Equatorial Guinea since August 1979."

"Spanish-Guinean cooperation has been very useful during these 2 years, and in some areas, such as education, crucial." "However," the Equatorial Guinean president added, in an interview granted to EFE, "Important commitments on the part of Spain in basic sectors such as food are awaiting fulfillment," and he continued: "We revoked our fisheries agreement with the USSR, but Spanish vessels have not yet filled this gap, although we were assured that this would be done."

According to the Equatorial Guinean head of state, there are three great challenges which his country must now tackle: economic recovery, the eradication of corruption and the harmonization of political life, "now that the disturbed atmosphere of a few months ago has been surmounted," he said, in an allusion to the uncovering of a conspiracy against his regime which resulted in the sentencing to death of a soldier and imprisonment for the conspirators.

With respect to the internal situation in his country and as regards political normalization--Equatorial Guinea has no constitution and the political parties are not recognized--President Obiang asserted that "there are many faultfinders--too many--but these individuals might do something for their country instead of spending their time criticizing. Instead they prefer to gossip. They are all in a great hurry but we, on the other hand, are not at all."

"National reconciliation among Equatorial Guinea's various tribes is not proving easy," President Obiang said. "We wish to end ignorance and narrowmindedness outright, and we do not wish to run the risk of improvising."

With respect to the economic situation, President Obiang Nguema is concerned about the regulation of exports and imports, the hiring of sufficient manpower for agriculture, the boosting of production activity and the launching of a development plan.

As regards the Soviet presence in the country, Colonel Obiang asserts that "it is not correct that the Soviets do not wish to leave here. In fact that is a decision which rests with the Equatorial Guinean Government; it does not rest with them. As their technical assistance contracts expire and as they become unnecessary, they will leave the country. Those who are essential will remain."

"Spain," the Equatorial Guinean president concluded, "means a great deal to us. It would be very sad for it to lose its credibility in Equatorial Guinea again."

ZAIRE

KINSHASA COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS END STRIKE 27 JUL

AB280858 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The posts and telecommunications services workers of the city of Kinshasa have heeded the order of the Executive Council asking them to resume work at the latest yesterday, 27 July. The resumption of work follows an agreement reached yesterday between the National Union of Workers of Zaire, UNTZA, and officials of the ONPTZ [Zairian National Posts and Telecommunications Office] after the workers of this sector embarked on a strike last Thursday in a bid to secure better work conditions.

Under the protocol, which was signed yesterday morning, the 15 percent salary increase granted last 30 June by the MPR founder will be effective immediately for personnel of the ONPTZ and they will receive a provisional transport allowance of 20 zaires before the outcome of the negotiations in progress between the different social groups.

The ONPTZ workers demand that the current allowances be reexamined to be updated, given the present situation. They also demand the review of promotion (?conditions).

GHANA

GOVERNMENT DENIES NEW BUDGET PROPOSALS PLANNED

AB290820 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The government has denied as incorrect the interpretation by the minority parties that new budgetary proposals are to be resubmitted to Parliament. An official statement issued in Accra yesterday said the government's attention has been drawn to a gross misinterpretation of a letter from the president to the speaker of Parliament on matters raised in the house last Thursday. In his letter, the president acknowledged receipt of an earlier letter from the speaker informing him of the outcome of the debate in the house that day on the majority leader's motion on the government's budget proposals. The president also took note of the decision of the house to suspend deliberations on the budget proposals and adjourn until Tuesday, 28 July 1981.

It will be recalled that the president spent the whole of Monday having discussions with leaders of Parliament, the speaker of Parliament, and with a joint meeting comprising Cabinet ministers and members of the Council of State. At these meetings, the president went to great length to emphasize the delicate nature of certain pronouncements in Parliament on negotiations being carried out by the government with foreign governments and international organizations and, accordingly, called on them to refrain from decisions which will jeopardize these negotiations. It was on the strength of these discussions that the president wrote the same day the third letter in which he made reference to his discussions that morning and stated that he was taking steps to make a resubmission for Parliament to take a second look at those delicate matters which were raised in the house last Thursday and on which the government has, in fact, been working for a very long time.

It, therefore, came as a surprise that the minority parties interpreted this paragraph as meaning that the president had agreed to resubmit a new budget. Such an interpretation, the statement said, runs contrary to the compromised motion agreed to between all parties that the budget proposals should be reexamined by the parliamentary Finance Committee and the minister of finance.

PAPERS COMMENT ON OUTCOME OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

AB281621 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Text] Both the GHANAIAN TIMES and the DAILY GRAPHIC comment on the outcome of the parliamentary debate on the government's financial policy for 1981-82. To the GRAPHIC, it was obvious that the budget needed a second look after the vote rejecting it. And it is happy that the executive has agreed to a compromise with the parliamentary group leaders on the setting up of a joint committee by the parliamentary Finance Committee and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The joint committee is to reconsider certain proposals in the budget and incorporate vital issues contained in the amendment proposals that will offer better alternatives. The paper describes the handling of the matter by the executive as a show of maturity, responsibility and sensibility at the people's ideas. On the part of the minority parties, the GRAPHIC says their cooperation signifies their genuine concern about the plight of the citizens of the country and their preparedness to assist in reviving the economy. It, however, cautions the joint committee that in drawing up a compromise budget, members should do away with partisanship and the desire to achieve the best for the country should be their supreme interest. The GRAPHIC sees in the reconciliatory attitude the real threads of democracy and understanding and hopes that Parliament will keep up the spirit and criticize where it is due and praise when praise is due.

The GHANAIAN TIMES explains the meaning of last Thursday's vote in Parliament against the financial policy. It says the amendment motion did not call for the rejection of the budget but called on the government to take notice of the flaws in the budget. It is, therefore, unfortunate for members of the minority parties to use the voting on the budget to confuse the people or refuse to perform their parliamentary duties. The TIMES says all must set good precedence by learning from the American system which works smoothly because of tolerance in Congress which takes account of the greater national interest rather than party politics.

GOVERNMENT DENIES CIMAO PROJECT BANKRUPT

AB281510 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The government has denied a report carried by a weekly newspaper that the CIMAO [Cement Company of West Africa] clinker project has been declared bankrupt. The project is jointly owned by Ghana, Ivory Coast and Togo. In a statement issued this morning in Accra, the Ministry of Industries, Science and Technology said certain financial and technical problems facing CIMAO were discussed at the recent Lome meeting of the board of directors of the project and it was not announced that the project was bankrupt, neither was any impression created to that effect. The statement said the government is aware of the teething problems facing CIMAO and noted that as a public liability company, appropriate steps are being taken to resolve the problems in accordance with normal business practice.

LIBERIA

CABINET MINISTERS COMMISSIONED INTO MILITARY

AB272127 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Several commissioning ceremonies were held at the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia today by the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces, Samuel K. Doe. At ceremonies marking the 134th independence anniversary of Liberia, all Cabinet ministers and their deputies were commissioned into the Armed Forces of Liberia with the rank of major and captain respectively. Members of the constitutional drafting commission were also inducted into office but not as military personnel.

While several ranking military personnel and People's Redemption Council [PRC] members were commissioned with higher ranks, all advisers and coordinators of the PRC were commissioned into the army with military ranks from lieutenant to major.

Responding on behalf of the constitutional drafting commission, the chairman, Dr Amos Sawyerr, said the challenge to draft a new constitution for the country was a major one. He said members of the commission had accepted the challenge in a spirit of true patriotism and that each member was prepared to utilize his full energy and talent to the fulfillment of the task. Dr Sawyerr said the drafting of the constitution was not only a blueprint of the form of government of the state, but an embodiment of the aspirations, the hope and ideals of a people. Therefore, Dr Sawyerr said, the content of the new document should be the concern of all Liberians.

MALI

MEETING WTIH CUBAN DELEGATION ENDS 23 JUL

AB241658 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The deliberations of the first Mali-Cuba joint commission ended yesterday at the Amitie Hotel. The strengthening of cultural, sports and sanitary cooperation was the principal outcome of this first session.

According to Minister Boubacar Diallo, who represented the minister of foreign affairs, the bonds of friendship and of cooperation between the Cuban and Malian peoples has been growing stronger and stronger in all sectors.

Meanwhile, the excellence of Cuba-Mali relations--the tradition of fighting together common to the history of our two nonaligned countries and the sincere friendly and fraternal ties binding the Cuban and Malian peoples--were discussed yesterday when Col Ahmadou Baba Diarra received in audience Cuban Minister Santiago Hernandez Riera on behalf of the head of state.

The Cuban delegation left Bamako this morning. It was seen off by Mr Boubacar Diallo, representing the minister of foreign affairs.

Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang went on the same plane as the Cuban delegation on her way to Lome to participate in the ministerial meeting of the African Union of Posts and Telecommunications.

NIGER

CAMEROONIAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE 28 JUL

AB282141 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] A special envoy of the Cameroonian head of state arrived in Niamey this afternoon with a special message from President Ahmadou Ahidjo to Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state. The head of state held talks with the special envoy, Mr Bello Bouba, assistant secretary general at the president's office. After the audience, this is what Mr Bello Bouba told reporters:

[Begin recording] I came to Niamey with a special message from President Ahidjo to his brother and friend, Colonel Kountche, president of the republic. My visit to Niamey can also be seen as part of the efforts our two countries are making to strengthen the already existing good relations between our two countries. You asked me about the conflict between Cameroon and Nigeria. As you are aware, the Cameroonian Government has already offered to pay compensation to the bereaved families; thanks to the mediation efforts of President Seyni Kountche, the dispute if over. I would like to thank President Kountche for these mediation efforts which show the friendship he has for Cameroon and Nigeria, and also which shows his concern to do everything to preserve peace, friendship and cooperation among countries of the region. I had the task, therefore, to transmit President Ahidjo's gratitude to President Kountche for his efforts made to settle the dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria. [end recording]

NIGERIA

MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AB281702 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The minister for steel development, Malam Mama Ali Makele, has left Lagos for Moscow on an official visit. The minister is to deliver a special note from President Shehu Shagari to President Leonid Brezhnev. Malam Makele will also hold talks with Soviet officials on progress made on a proposal for the speedy execution of the Ajaukuta steel project. He will also discuss technical cooperation in the exploration of raw materials in Nigeria. The minister is also to inspect mills being manufactured by the German and Czechoslovak firms for the steel project, before returning early next month.

COMMENTATOR SAYS WEST MISREPRESENTS AFRICA

AB270847 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Andy Anarando commentary]

[Text] As a result of the emerging strong position of Africa in the world, it is not unexpected that the continent and its leaders have been the targets of certain ghost writers in some sections of the Western media. Such writers, who claim and arrogate to themselves limitless knowledge of the continent, and self-styled experts on African affairs always frequent any part of the continent they would wish to discredit.

Their main bases of operation are trouble spots and conflict areas which constitute the stuff they would want to feed to their readers or listeners. They indulge in speculative dreams of a collapsing economy, a political upheaval, the emergence of a dictator and an impending doom of a regime. Their predictions are formulated from crumbs of information, mostly imagined, pasted together from sources representing dubious interests in the continent.

Recently, one of the news media carried an interview with the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who was represented as the devil incarnate. In their haste or out of glaring ignorance the group of writers grossly misrepresented facts and statistics.

In the Nigerian context, the past few months have witnessed the focus of the Western media not on our economic development achievements, but on our current experiments in the presidential system of government. The allusions, according to their conclusions, reflect on their traditional style of negative journalism and insults.

This is not to say that there are not a few articulate hands that try to strike a balanced presentation in their situation accounts. But the negative approach far outweighs the positive references. For instance, one of the magazines, based in London, in its current edition referred to Nigeria as a tottering giant and went further to tell its readers about the imminent collapse of the civilian administration. Their predictions were based on the impeachment exercise and the disturbances in Kano.

In the first place, Nigeria's experiment on the presidential system was not an imposition. It was the product of a constitution which, to our credit, was produced by Nigerians without the assistance of the so-called foreign experts. And so, any action carried out under the provisions of the constitution could not have been a sort of time bomb. In addition, the Nigerian judiciary is internationally accepted as among the best in the world and it has been discharging its duties creditably well.

In the case of the Kano incident, although unfortunate and sad as the incident was, no one (?should) rightly talk of our traditional leaders as undemocratic institutions as the magazine would like to believe. The British monarch is a similar institution.

The wave in Western media on Africa and her people is largely evident in the material published and broadcast at their end especially during continental and subregional meetings involving our leaders. It has happened at many OAU summits. This is why action should be facilitated on the establishment of the PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY as one of the steps towards the establishment of a new world information order. The agency should serve as a more reliable and authentic source of news about Africa. The time has indeed come to break the monopoly of the Western news media which was been decidedly unfair in their reports and comments about Africa.

SHAGARI TO SUE NIGERIAN TRIBUNE FOR LIBEL

AB281715 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari is to institute legal action against the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE in connection with its front page story in today's edition of the paper. The chief press secretary to the president, Mr Charles Igaw, in a statement today, observed that the publication, apart from being seditious and a calculated act of provocation, was designed to attack the integrity and reputation of the president. The press secretary noted that this was not the first time the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE was publishing false and malicious story against President Shehu Shagari. He regretted that certain media houses have not been able to appreciate the examples of honesty, tolerance and moderation in the handling of national affairs being cherished by the president.

NPP LEADER SAYS ACCORD WITH NPN CAN BE REVIVED

AB271617 Lagos International Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The national leader of the Nigerian People's Party, NPP, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, says the terminated accord between his party and the National Party of Nigeria [NPN] can be revived if the NPN is willing to exchange meaningful ideas. He said in a good will message to the concluded third annual convention of the Anambra State branch of the NPP that there was still room for a negotiated settlement. Dr Azikiwe stated that his party believes strongly in the stability of the country, pointing out that this was why it gave a 6-month notice to the NPN in the spirit of the accord.

And at a news conference in the Anambra State capital, the owelle of Onitsha [Dr Azikiwe] described the reappointment of the minister of external affairs and the minister of state for finance following their resignation as unconstitutional. He said the proper thing would have been to resubmit their names to the National Assembly for fresh screening.

In another development, a national vice chairman of the NPN in Anambra State, Mr O.C. Onor, in his reaction to Dr Azikiew's statement, said the ministers did not resign but merely wrote a letter to the president that they were leaving the Cabinet since the accord that brought them into office no longer existed. He stated that section 135, subsection 2, of the constitution empowers the president to retain the two ministers after the breakup of the NPN-NPP accord.

SENEGAL

RULING PARTY COMMENTS ON CHAD, NAMIBIA ISSUES

AB261244 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 26 Jul (AFP)--Senegal's governing Socialist Party has condemned Israel for the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor last month and the air raids on Lebanon this month. The party's National Council, meeting here last night, expressed particular concern over Israeli continued escalation that could lead to a general outbreak (of hostilities) in the Middle East.

On another subject, the Council said the presence of Libyan troops in Chad bars a normalization of the situation in that country and urged the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity to rapidly take all steps necessary to set up an African peacekeeping force in Chad.

The council called on the Western powers to show more determination and move more rapidly in seeking a settlement in South African-ruled Namibia.

ZAMBIA

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON TRIAL FOR ESPIONAGE

CA281915 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] A foreign affairs political officer, (Webster Kai Lumbwe), was today committed to the high court for trial on a charge of espionage by Senior Resident Magistrate Noah Kabamba. (Lumbwe), aged 30, was committed to the high court after Public Prosecutor Assistant Superintendent Mr (Nbala) informed the court that he had received a summary trial by the high court. (Lumbwe) is alleged to have between January 1st, 1979, and April 30th this year communicated or passed information to the American Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, which was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to a foreign power and was prejudicial to the safety and interests of Zambia. Mr Kabamba remanded (Lumbwe) in custody until the next high court session.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE URGES MINISTERS TO TOE GOVERNMENT LINE

CA271056 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today warned that any ministers or members of Parliament who do not toe the line will be expelled from the government. Addressing an election meeting of the Mashonaland Western Province in Hartley today, Comrade Mugabe said there are those who are complaining that the revolution is not continuing and yet they are the most immoral and laziest in the party. The prime minister, who is also the president of ZANU-PF, urged people not to listen to such people and added: These people want to persuade you not to have confidence in the government. However, you have to bear in mind that every organization has rotten seeds which have to be dealt with before they affect the majority of the people.

In his address, which was punctuated by applause, Comrade Mugabe said supporters of other (?dislodged) parties should be encouraged to join the national movement. He called on party members to elect the right kind of people so that they would not regret their action in the future.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY LAUNCHED IN SALISBURY 28 JUL

LD281922 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] A new political party has been launched in Salisbury today. Announcing its formation, that is, the Zimbabwe Progressive Party, its acting president, Mr (Kingdom Sithole), said the purpose of the new party is to underline the freedom, peace and democracy now prevailing in the country. He said his party will contest all 80 parliamentary seats in the next general election.